REGULATIONS SUMMARY | 2012–2013

Yukon Hunting

www.env.gov.yk.ca

Yukon
Environment

Map shows First Nation Category A Settlement Lands. Hunters must have prior consent in writing to hunt on these lands. Environment Yukon sells detailed topographic maps, marked with First Nation lands, at 10 Burns Road, Whitehorse.

Minister's Message

Hunting is an important part of life and culture in Yukon. It provides access to healthy local food, gets people out on the land recreationally, and is a key aspect of the cultural fabric of Yukon. Through education and monitoring, Environment Yukon guides Yukon hunters on how to act responsibly and respectfully so that wildlife populations remain sustainable and future generations have the opportunity to enjoy Yukon's environment.

Environment Yukon practices informed, inclusive decision-making that supports sustainable harvesting as well as the health of wildlife populations and their habitat.

In areas that have seen increased activity as a result of mineral exploration and other economic activities, we are undertaking additional work to better understand the cumulative impacts on water resources, fish, wildlife, and habitat. This additional monitoring will help managers better understand the impacts of increased activities and will ensure our decisions are based on the best available information and data.

Our staff will continue to monitor and assess select sheep, moose, goat and caribou populations, fish stocks, invasive species, and species at risk. Your compulsory submissions, kill reports, and hunter survey responses contribute significantly to this process and help in the ongoing management of Yukon's fish and wildlife.

I hope you have a good season!

Currie Dixon
Minister of Environment

Cover photo: A Porcupine Caribou bull, YG Photo

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Not a Legal Document

This booklet provides a summary of the current hunting regulations. It is your responsibility to know and obey the laws. If you are uncertain about a regulation, talk to your local Conservation Officer.

Copies of the Wildlife Act and regulations (which are the legal documents) are available at a cost of $5 from the Inquiry Centre in the main Yukon government administration building in Whitehorse. Phone (867) 667-5811. Outside Whitehorse call 1-800-661-0408 toll free. Or you can download them from: www.gov.yk.ca/legislation/acts/wildlife.pdf.

Hunting Regulations Summary 2012-13

This regulations summary is in effect August 1, 2012 through July 31, 2013.

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Important Changes for 2012-13

Changes to Caribou Hunting in Zone 2

Regulations have been passed to bring woodland caribou hunting in all of Zone 2 in line with other Game Management Zones. As a result, the bag limit is now one woodland caribou, no cow caribou can be harvested by licensed hunters, and the extended hunt dates have been removed. See **pages 81 and 85**.

Changes to Caribou Hunting in GMS 10–01

The season closing date for woodland caribou hunting in GMS 10–01 has been extended from October 10 to October 31 to bring it in line with other subzones.

Sheep Hunting near Kusawa, GMS 7–14, 7–16 and 7–19

To ensure sustainable harvest of sheep in GMS 7–14 and 7–16, hunting is now by permit only. GMS 7–19 has been closed to hunting.

Chisana Caribou Herd Subzones Closed to Caribou Hunting

GMS 5–04, 5–05, 5–08 and 5–15 to 5–17 are now closed to caribou hunting. These subzones are the range of the specially protected Chisana Caribou Herd.

Porcupine Caribou Bag Limits for 2012-13

The bag limit for Porcupine Caribou is two bulls per licenced hunter. Please note that the territory-wide bag limit for caribou remains unchanged at two caribou. Refer to **page 61** for map and details.

Elk Permit Hunt Areas Revised

The Braeburn and Takhini elk permit hunt areas have been revised. See maps available at Environment Yukon offices or online at www.env.gov.yk.ca/huntingtrapping/elkpermithunt.php. Hunting elk in these areas requires a permit hunt authorization (PHA) obtained through the lottery process. Anyone receiving a PHA for elk will also receive a permit to hunt elk in the exclusion area and a free Elk Hunt map, with First Nation Category A and B Settlement Lands marked. (Anyone may purchase this map for $10 + GST at Environment Yukon offices.)

Hunters may obtain a permit to hunt elk in the exclusion area (outside the core and buffer areas) from April 1 to March 31 at Environment Yukon offices without a lottery process. **(See page 14.)** See permits for additional conditions.

Limited additional *Wildlife Act* permits are provided to area First Nation governments for allocation.

Detailed Maps Sold at Environment Yukon, 10 Burns Road, Whitehorse

Anyone can purchase ($10 + GST) standard topographic map sheets marked with Game Management Subzones, First Nation Category A and B Settlement Lands, Conservation Officer districts, etc. at the Environment Yukon office at 10 Burns Road in Whitehorse.

Collared Wildlife

Wildlife collaring takes place in several areas of Yukon as part of research studies and ongoing management programs. Current activity includes:

Species	Location	# of collars
Moose	Teslin River/South Canol	inactive
Caribou	Chisana (North Alaska Hwy)	100
	Porcupine (Far North)	119
	Hart River (South Dempster Hwy)	20
	Klaza (West central Yukon)	4
	Nahanni (East central Yukon)	5
	Southern Lakes	4
Bison	Southwest Yukon	31
Elk	Southwest Yukon	40
Grizzly Bears	Southern Lakes	15

Please report sightings of collared wildlife to Environment Yukon.

Found Collars

Some collars are designed to fall off. If you find a collar, please return it to the nearest Environment Yukon office. Data can sometimes be retrieved and collars can often be reused.

Collared Wildlife Shot in Error

While it is unlawful to hunt collared wildlife, it can happen in error. If this should happen to you, report it immediately to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician at the nearest Environment Yukon office, then return the collar to Environment Yukon. If these conditions are met, no offence has been committed, and the data contained in the collar can be retrieved.

Eating the Meat of Collared, Tagged or Tattooed Wildlife

Hunters are cautioned about eating the meat of a collared or otherwise tagged animal as the drugs used in some captures are not approved for human consumption or require time to metabolize out of the meat. Bears in the Southern Lakes area may have been captured and tattooed but not collared. Look for the numeric tattoo on the inside of the lip.

If you harvest a collared, tagged or tattooed animal, contact Environment Yukon to return the collar and to provide the serial, ear-tag or tattoo number. Biologists will be able to tell you whether the meat can be safely eaten.

A great deal of time, effort and expense goes into collaring animals. Please avoid shooting collared animals.

Teslin River – South Canol Moose Study

Between 2008 and 2011, Environment Yukon in partnership with the Teslin Tlingit Council and the University of Northern British Columbia, conducted studies on moose movement and habitat use patterns in the Teslin River – South Canol area. Information gathered in these studies will be used to help make better land management decisions and to assess the potential impact of future developments, like mines and new access roads, on moose populations. We are also investigating how these developments affect hunting patterns, success, and predation.

The field portion of this study is now complete. Final reports summarizing the study findings are not yet available, but interim progress reports on the study are available by contacting the Moose, Elk and Deer Biologist, at (867) 667-5787 or by email at environment.yukon@gov.yk.ca. As a part of the study, 27 moose in the South Canol – Teslin River area were fitted with radio–telemetry collars. While some of these collars have now been retrieved others remain in the field. If you find one of these collars, please return it to any Environment Yukon office.

Southern Lakes Grizzly Bear Study

The Yukon government, in collaboration with First Nations, is continuing a grizzly bear study in the Southern Lakes Region. The project will provide information on population size and trend, and habitat use. Bears will be trapped, immobilized and collared. Radio collars will be used to get survival rates and understand how bears use their habitat. The study activities will overlap with hunting season. A DNA-based mark-recapture study will provide information on population size. This method collects hair samples from bears using barbed wire strands surrounding a scent lure. DNA is extracted from the hair sample.

Note: This advisory applies to grizzly bears and black bears. While the study focuses on grizzly bears, black bears may inadvertently be caught and handled during the study.

How You Can Help Wildlife Studies

Northern Contaminant Program: Testing Yukon Wildlife

For many years the Northern Contaminant Program monitored contaminant levels in Yukon moose and caribou. The major conclusions:

- Mammals, birds, and plants in Yukon are largely free from contamination.
- Some animals have elevated levels of cadmium in their organs.
- Cadmium levels in Yukon moose and caribou appear to be stable over time.
- Mercury fluctuates over time in caribou organs, but over the long term is remaining stable in the Porcupine Caribou Herd.

As a result of these studies, the Northern Contaminant Program determined that contaminant levels in Yukon moose and woodland caribou did not warrant further testing. The NCP will focus research on those areas where there are greater contaminant concerns, or where research can help us understand how contaminants act in the environment.

Recommendations for Consumption

These recommendations are based on eating these amounts every year. If you don't eat any this year, you can eat twice as much next year and remain within the recommended limits.

- Caribou and moose meat are very nutritious, and there is no limit on the amount of meat (muscle) recommended for consumption.
- Health Canada has issued recommendations for consumption of organ meats based on concentrations of metals found in some Yukon wildlife. The recommendations vary with the type of animal and the herd. For caribou, the recommendation ranges from a maximum of 7-32 kidneys/person/year, or 4-16 livers/person/year. The recommended limit for moose liver or kidney is 1/person/year.
- Tobacco contains much higher levels of cadmium than animal sources. Reducing or eliminating smoking is the most effective way of limiting cadmium intake.

For more information about contaminants in wildlife, please contact your local Environment Yukon office or the Yukon Contaminant Committee at (867) 667-3283.

Contaminant Testing of the Porcupine Caribou Herd

The Northern Contaminant Program is now accepting samples (kidney, liver, muscle and tooth) from the Porcupine Caribou Herd ONLY.

The Northern Contaminant Program has been measuring mercury in this herd every year since 1994, and we see that levels cycle up and down over the years. Although levels of mercury are not high enough to cause concern for the caribou (or those eating caribou meat), continuing to monitor them will help us to understand what is driving that cycle up and down. This, in turn, will help researchers understand how mercury moves around in the Arctic and may even allow predictions of how things like climate change may affect mercury in caribou and other Arctic wildlife.

If you have a successful Porcupine caribou hunt this season, please deliver the following samples to the nearest Environment Yukon office:

- kidney (whole)
- liver (about 0.5 kg)
- muscle tissue (about 0.5 kg)
- incisor bar (front teeth)

Each sample should be put in a clean plastic bag and frozen as soon as possible. This is a request for assistance only, not a legal requirement. The results of this study will be summarized in future Hunting Regulations Summaries.

Contribute to contaminant knowledge

Although we will no longer be offering a draw for a free flight, your sample donations will be gratefully received and will be valuable additions to the contaminants program, allowing us to track contaminant trends in this important northern resource.

Monitoring Wildlife Health

Environment Yukon needs your help! Samples from hunted animals help us monitor the health of moose, caribou, bison, sheep, mountain goat, deer and elk. Sample collection kits are available from any Environment Yukon office before hunting season opens and should be returned as soon as possible after the hunt. Hunters are asked to submit samples of fecal matter from their kills, and are welcome to submit any tissues that appear abnormal for an assessment. Parasites found on a carcass should also be submitted for identification.

If you're interested in participating, please contact the Laboratory Coordinator at (867) 667-5285.

Wanted: Kill locations and hide samples from Yukon bears

Because bear research is extremely expensive, information on bear populations throughout Yukon is sparse. Environment Yukon is trying to obtain information on grizzly bears and black bears in a cost-effective manner, and hunters can help tremendously.

If you hunt with a GPS unit, please record the location of your kill site and bring that location in to an Environment Yukon office. A wildlife technician will map the location on a database and ask to take a small sample of hide.

Having a very precise location of where a bear was killed (within a hundred meters of the kill location) and a small piece of hide with the hair (1 square inch) can go a long way to telling us how healthy a population is. The location ties the biological information of the bear to a precise place and habitat. The hide and hair sample can be used for DNA, to get information about diet (isotopes), and to tell the stress levels of the bear.

Information collected through this process will help direct harvest away from areas with declining populations and toward areas with healthy populations.

Avian Flu: Is it safe to hunt, handle and eat healthy game birds?

Hunters have been shooting and eating wild birds, including waterfowl species known to be carriers of avian influenza, for centuries without ill effects. Severely ill wild birds are rarely healthy enough to fly and are more likely to die of exposure or predation than to be shot by hunters. Cooking will kill the vast majority of pathogens, including avian influenza. Healthy wildfowl are not likely to spread any disease to hunters. Hunters are encouraged to use care in field dressing game birds and to avoid contaminating meat with fecal material. All wild game should be well cooked to reduce the chance of spreading disease.

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD): Surveillance

Environment Yukon is monitoring road killed and hunter killed deer, elk, moose and caribou to ensure that if CWD occurs in Yukon, it will be detected early.

The whole head of elk killed in Yukon MUST be submitted for surveillance testing. We encourage hunters who harvest deer to submit the head for CWD testing as a voluntary submission. This will help us establish that Yukon is free of CWD or to detect it as early as possible if it occurs here.

Notice to Yukoners hunting deer and elk outside Yukon

Environment Yukon staff track the emergence and transmission of wildlife diseases in North America. We recognize that animal carcasses and offal transported by hunters from region to region can pose significant risks to local wildlife by transmitting disease and disease-causing agents. Further, the British Columbia Ministry of Environment has passed **new regulations relating to the transport of species** susceptible to CWD through the province.

Chronic Wasting Disease is a growing threat to wildlife populations – particularly deer and elk, but it has occurred in moose, and caribou are susceptible. Although the possibility of importing this disease to Yukon is remote, hunters are asked to ensure:

- that the brain, tonsils (throat) and eyes, spinal cord, backbone and all offal are removed and disposed of prior to returning to Yukon. The best practice would be to bring only the cleaned skull cap with antlers and the boned-out, edible meat and organs.
- that all butchering scraps and bones should be properly disposed of in a landfill so they are not scattered by animals.

Some scent lures sold for the hunting of cervids contain animal urine or glands and could spread disease agents (particularly CWD prions) to new locations. See Baiting and Poisoning and the definition of bait, **page 24**.

For additional information, please contact the Program Veterinarian, at (867) 667-8663 or the Chief Veterinarian Officer at (867) 456-5582.

Winter Ticks

Winter ticks *(Dermacentor albipictus)* are present in Yukon. Inspections of elk, deer, moose and caribou hides have found that ticks are present on about half of all elk and deer, and on a very few moose. Winter ticks have not caused serious problems for Yukon wildlife.

Given their distribution across several free-ranging wildlife species, it is likely that winter ticks are here to stay. Further studies are planned to improve our understanding of winter tick biology, distribution, and what threat, if any, they pose to Yukon wildlife.

Winter ticks do not carry diseases of concern to humans or wildlife and they do not affect the meat of harvested animals. Winter ticks are unlikely to attach themselves to humans or dogs.

The public is asked to report any observation of ticks on pets or wildlife to Environment Yukon. For more information or to report ticks, please contact the Moose, Elk and Deer Biologist at (867) 667-5787 or 1-800-661-0408.

Engorged female (approx. 1 cm or 3/8") and smaller male and female ticks on an elk captured in spring 2007.

During the fall hunting season, ticks will be less than 1 mm in size (smaller than the head of a pin) and very hard to detect.

For more information, please see *Diseases You Can Get From Wildlife* available through the HEED course or on-line at www.env.gov.yk.ca/wildlifebiodiversity/wildlifediseases/php.

Removing Ticks from Humans or Pets

Periodically, people or pets come into contact with other tick species when travelling outside the territory. There have been cases when these have been brought back to Yukon. Ticks do not burrow under the skin but attach themselves to their host with small, barbed mouthparts. Ticks are most safely and effectively removed using a slow and gentle pull with fingers or tweezers. This will normally remove the tick with the mouthparts attached. The wound should then be treated with an antiseptic. Do not twist the tick as this may leave the head still attached to the skin. Other techniques such as using a hot cigarette, matches, or gasoline to induce the tick to detach itself are unreliable and may cause injury to the patient.

Hunter Check Stops

Conservation Officers will be setting up hunter check stations on Yukon roads during the big game hunting season. Conservation Officers use check stops to collect information for wildlife management programs and to conduct inspections to ensure that hunters are complying with the *Wildlife Act*. Your cooperation is appreciated.

Voluntary No-Hunting Requests

Yukon hunters have asked for an opportunity to show that some conservation goals can be achieved through voluntary no-hunting requests, without the need for regulation. The following are the voluntary no-hunting requests for this year.

Moose Harvest Management near Faro (GMS 4–42 to 4–46)

Signs are posted at the main access points to these game management subzones asking successful resident hunters to **report moose kills to the Faro District Environment Yukon office (867-994-2862) within 48 hours of the kill.** You may also advise us of your kill by calling the TIPP line at 1-800-661-0525. **You must still complete a Kill Report form through an Environment Yukon office.** If the maximum allowable harvest for the area is reached, new signs will be posted asking hunters to hunt elsewhere for the remainder of the 2011 season. **Hunters are also asked not to special guide non-residents for moose in GMS 4–42 to 4–46.**

Ethel Lake Caribou Herd (GMS 4–01 to 4–04, 4–09, 4–10)

Environment Yukon asks all hunters not to hunt the Ethel Lake Caribou Herd. The First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun and the Selkirk First Nation are asking their citizens to comply with this request as well.

This is a small herd of about 300 animals. Surveys have shown that few calves born in this herd have survived to adulthood in recent years. That means adult caribou removed as a result of hunting and natural causes are not being replaced, and herd size is probably shrinking. The Mayo District RRC has recommended all hunters avoid this herd until calf survival improves.

Grizzly Bears in Ni'iinlii Njik (Fishing Branch) Wilderness Preserve

Environment Yukon asks all hunters not to hunt grizzly bears inside the Ni'iinlii Njik (Fishing Branch) Wilderness Preserve. The Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation is asking its citizens to comply with this request as well.

Bear hunting has been prohibited in Fishing Branch Ecological Reserve at the centre of this protected area since 1993 and we're asking you to voluntarily avoid hunting grizzly bears in the Wilderness Preserve that surrounds the Ecological Reserve.

Migratory Birds

To hunt migratory birds you must have a federal migratory game bird permit available at Canada Post outlets. In Yukon, migratory game birds include ducks, geese, rails, coots, sandhill cranes and snipe. All other migratory birds are protected from hunting. Bag limits and additional conditions apply. Pick up regulations with your permit.

In the northern and central Yukon zones, open season runs September 1 to October 31 for non-residents and August 15 to October 31 for Yukon residents. In the southern Yukon zone, open season runs from September 1 to October 31 for all hunters. Hunters must use a shotgun no larger than 10 gauge with non-toxic shot.

For more information see:
www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=5B13E761-1.

Licences and Seals

First You Need a Hunting Licence

You must have a valid hunting licence to hunt in Yukon. The current licence year runs from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013.

$ Big Game & Small Game Licence Fees (GST EXTRA)

Yukon resident	$10
Non-resident Canadian	$75
Non-resident alien	$150
Trapping concession holder	$5
Indian or Inuit	Free
Yukon resident 65 or older	Free

$ Small Game Only Licence Fees (GST EXTRA)

Yukon resident	$5
Non-resident	$20

Hunting licences are available at:

- any Environment Yukon office,
- Territorial Agents in communities outside Whitehorse,
- selected sporting goods stores*, and
- the Yukon Fish and Game Association*.

** only if you had a resident hunting licence in the previous year*

You may obtain only one hunting licence of the same type during any licensing year unless your licence is lost or destroyed. See **page 11**.

A Yukon resident is:

A Canadian citizen or permanent resident whose primary residence has been in Yukon for at least 12 months before applying for a licence, and who has been physically present in Yukon for at least 185 days during that period.

A **Residency Exemption** declaration form is available for residents who maintain their primary residence here, but who must leave the territory for work, to attend school or for medical reasons. Residency Exemption forms are available at Environment Yukon offices.

Resident hunters born after April 1, 1987:

All resident hunters born after April 1, 1987 are required to have successfully completed a recognized hunter education program before they become eligible for a big game or small game hunting licence, unless they held a licence the previous year. Hunters will be able to meet this requirement by showing a certificate from a Yukon Hunter Education and Ethics Development (HEED) workshop, or a Hunter Education certificate from any jurisdiction in Canada or the United States. Yukon HEED workshops are held throughout Yukon each year.

You cannot hold resident hunting licences in two jurisdictions

It is unlawful to apply for or obtain a Yukon resident hunting licence if you hold a valid resident hunting licence in another jurisdiction.

You must carry and produce your license and seals

You must sign your hunting licence, and carry it and all your big game seals with you when hunting. You must produce your licence, seals and permit(s) whenever you are asked to do so by a Conservation Officer or RCMP Officer.

Loan or transfer of licences

It is unlawful to possess or use another person's licence, seal or permit or to allow another person to possess or use yours. An exception is made for young hunters age 12 and 13 using the big game seals of an accompanying adult.

Big Game Seals

Before you hunt, you must first obtain a big game seal for each animal you plan to hunt. You must be 14 years of age to purchase a big game seal.

- Big game seals are provided free of charge to First Nation citizens and Yukon residents 65 years of age or older.
- Big game seals are not required for coyote, wolverine or wolves; however the pelt of every harvested wolf and wolverine must be sealed. See **page 60.**

$ Big Game Seal Fees (GST EXTRA)

Moose $5	Goat $10	Bison $50
Caribou $5	Deer $50	Grizzly Bear $25
Sheep $10	Elk $50	Black Bear $5

Cancelling the seals

When you kill a big game animal, you must **immediately cancel the seal** by cutting out the triangular tabs to indicate the date, the sex of the animal, and the zone in which it was taken. You must then attach the seal to a recognizable part of the animal and leave it attached until you get the animal home, even if it was checked in the field by a Conservation Officer. A field inspection is not a replacement for a Kill Report. If sharing meat or transporting it to a meat cutter, the seal (with reverse side completed) or a letter of permission from the seal holder must be in your immediate possession.

Lost licences and seals

If your licence or seals are lost or destroyed, you must replace them before you hunt again. To replace them you must fill out an affidavit and pay a **$2 fee** for each licence or seal. Affidavits can be obtained at Environment Yukon offices or from Territorial Agents.

Young Hunters

- It is unlawful for a parent or guardian to allow a youth under the age of 16 to hunt without being accompanied by a person 19 years of age or older who holds a valid Yukon hunting licence or who is a licensed guide provided by a licensed Yukon outfitter.
- Young hunters must be at least 12 years of age to be eligible for a big game hunting licence. There are no age restrictions for a small game hunting licence.

- All resident hunters born after April 1, 1987 are required to have successfully completed a recognized hunter education program before they become eligible for a big game or small game hunting licence, unless they held a licence the previous year. Young hunters will be able to meet this requirement by showing a certificate from a Yukon Hunter Education and Ethics Development (HEED) workshop, or a Hunter Education certificate from any jurisdiction in Canada or the United States. Yukon HEED workshops are held throughout Yukon each year.
- Young hunters aged 12 and 13 must be accompanied by a person 19 years of age or older who holds a valid hunting licence and big game seal for that species, or who is a licensed guide provided by a licensed Yukon outfitter. These young hunters must use the seal of the accompanying adult if they hunt a big game animal.
- Young hunters aged 14 and 15 must be accompanied by a person 19 years of age or older who holds a valid hunting licence, or who is a licensed guide provided by a licensed Yukon outfitter. These young hunters must obtain and use their own seals.

Federal firearm laws for young hunters

- To legally carry a firearm when you are under the age of 18, you must have a valid Firearm Possession Licence for minors, or be under the direct and immediate supervision of the adult who legally posesses the firearm.
- You must be at least 12 years of age to be eligible for a Firearm Possession Licence for minors. Exceptions are made for aboriginal youth taking part in traditional hunts, and for subsistence hunters (aboriginal and non-aboriginal).
- If you are 12 to 17 years of age you must pass the Canadian Firearms Safety Course before you can obtain a Firearm Possession Licence for minors. Exceptions are made for aboriginal youth taking part in traditional hunts, and for subsistence hunters (aboriginal and non-aboriginal).

! After the Kill

When you kill a big game animal you must:

Immediately cancel your big game seal and attach it to the carcass.

Keep evidence of sex and species as required. **(See page 26.)**

Report your bison kills no later than 72 hours after the animal was killed.

Deliver compulsory submissions for elk (and voluntary hide submission for deer) to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician no later than 72 hours after the animal was killed.

Deliver compulsory submissions for bison, sheep, goat, deer, black bear and grizzly bear, wolf and wolverine to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which the animal was killed.

Report your moose and caribou kills no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which the animal was killed.

Report your permit hunt results as specified on the permit.

Read the big game section for more detail about the requirements for each species.

Permit Hunts by Lottery

If you wish to hunt moose, caribou, sheep, goat, deer or elk **in a permit area**, you must first submit an application to be included in the permit hunt lottery for one of these species. It is unlawful to hunt these species in their respective permit hunt areas without a valid permit and big game seal. Even if you have a permit for the area, you still need written permission from the applicable First Nation to hunt on Category A Settlement Land, as well as Category B Settlement Land if you are hunting bison or elk.

Permit Hunt Authorization (PHA) Applications

- Only Yukon residents are eligible to apply in the lottery for Permit Hunt Authorizations (PHAs). You must be at least 14 years of age to apply for most permits.
- Applications must be filed in person at an Environment Yukon office no later than the **third Friday in June**. (Closing times differ. Check your district office.) Experience tells us that most hunters intending to apply for a hunt in a permit area wait until the last few days before the deadline. Avoid line ups. Apply early.
- A $10 fee must be submitted with each permit hunt application, GST extra. All permit application fees are non-refundable.
- Permit Hunt Authorizations are mailed to successful applicants. Names of applicants drawn in each category will be posted on the Environment Yukon website.
- **Moose, caribou, sheep, goat, deer and elk** hunters who receive a PHA are not eligible for another PHA for that species the following year unless there are permits left over after the draw.
- Two **deer** PHAs will be issued for young hunters aged 14 and 15 only.
- One **sheep** PHA will be offered in the Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary for a resident Yukon hunter. All applications will be given equal weight in the draw. Hunters who harvested a sheep under this permit in previous years are ineligible to apply. A map of the hunt area will be included with the permit.
- The area described on the PHA is the only place in the permit hunt area where the permit holder may hunt for that species.
- Season dates for each permit area are noted on the PHA.

Permit Hunt Joint Applications
(applies to caribou, sheep, goat, deer and elk only)

Two persons who wish to hunt together for caribou, sheep, goat, deer or elk may apply jointly on one application. Be aware, chances of being drawn are based on the number of times the first name on the application is on file. The fee for a joint application is $20, GST extra. If a joint application is drawn in the lottery, both applicants receive a PHA for the same permit area. (If only one PHA is available, the person first named receives the permit.) If two people who wish to hunt together submit separate applications, the chances of getting PHAs for the same area are very slim.

Voluntary Return of Permits

Hunters successfully drawn for a PHA may voluntarily return the permit within 10 days of date of mailing, in cases where permits will not be used. Their names will continue to be weighted in future draws as though they were unsuccessful in this year's draw. Application fees will not be refunded.

Hunt Reporting Requirements for Permit Holders

Hunters holding a Permit Hunt Authorization are subject to special hunt reporting requirements, which are listed on the back of the permit. For most species, PHA holders are required to report their kill no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which the animal was killed, or if they were not successful, no later than 10 days after the end of the season specified on the permit. Bison and elk permits have specific reporting requirements. Season closures may differ between permit areas so be sure to read the instructions on the back of the permit.

Extended-season Permit Hunt for Moose in Zone 7

- An extended-season hunt for moose may take place in subzones 7–01 to 7–12 if the harvest quota of five moose is not taken during the regular-season permit hunt which ends October 31. Availability will be identified by November 10.
- The extended-season hunt will end on March 31, or sooner if the harvest quota is taken.
- Eligibility for the extended-season hunt is limited to those who have applied for a permit in subzones 7–01 to 7–12 but were unsuccessful, and who have not already taken a moose in the 2012 season.
- Extended-season hunt permits are issued free of charge.
- **If you are eligible and interested in the extended season hunt for moose you MUST contact the Environment Yukon office in Haines Junction, phone (867) 634-2247, between November 1 and November 9, 2012.**

Permit Hunts without Lottery

Bison Permits Required

All bison hunters must obtain a bison permit at any Environment Yukon office. There is no lottery process. Season dates vary by subzone/area. Successful hunters are required to report their kill no later than 72 hours after the animal was killed. If the annual allowable harvest is reached, the bison season will be closed.

Elk Exclusion Area Permits Available

Any licensed resident hunter may obtain a permit to hunt elk in the elk exclusion area from April 1 to March 31. There is no lottery process. Successful hunters are required to report their kill and make mandatory submissions no later than 72 hours after the animal was killed. Hunters are also strongly encouraged to purchase the Elk Hunt map from an Environment Yukon office showing hunt areas and First Nation Settlement Lands.

Special Permits Required for Hunting Grizzly Bears in Subzones 1-01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12, 1–13, and 1–14

The Yukon North Slope (Subzones 1-01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12, 1–13, 1–14) is currently closed to grizzly bear hunting except by Inuvialuit beneficiaries under special permit from Environment Yukon. An annual harvest quota of seven bears was set for this region in consultation with the Inuvialuit who have special harvesting rights on the North Slope. All permits are administered by the Hunters and Trapper's Committee of Aklavik.

Mandatory Kill Reporting for Moose and Caribou

Providing reliable harvest information in a timely fashion is the single most significant contribution hunters can make as responsible partners in moose management.

Harvest reporting is a legal requirement of the Wildlife Regulations. Hunters who fail to report their moose and/or caribou kills can be assessed significant fines, or other penalties, under the *Wildlife Act.*

Everyone who kills a moose or caribou MUST report the kill to an Environment Yukon office no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which the moose or caribou was killed. See page 84 for a list of regional office phone numbers.

When you come into the office, or report by telephone, our staff will fill out a form and record the species, sex, location and date of your kill. Please ensure that you have the kill location, sex of the animal, date and your hunting licence and seal numbers readily available for reference. **Reporting only takes a few minutes of your time.**

2011-12 Licensed Big Game Harvest

	Moose	Caribou	Bison	Sheep	Goat	Deer	Elk	Grizzly Bear	Black Bear
Zone	**Number of animals taken by resident + non-resident hunters**								
1	1+0	9+1	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	1+0	0+1
2	27+67	22+57	0+0	5+63	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+16	7+1
3	52+8	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	1+3	16+1
4	90+94	10+27	0+0	4+17	0+0	0+0	0+0	5+10	19+3
5	25+22	14+11	126+1	30+27	0+0	5+0	16+0	5+4	9+1
6	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0
7	5+0	0+0	5+0	35+2	2+0	1+0	20+0	4+0	3+0
8	64+13	9+11	0+0	3+1	0+0	1+0	0+0	6+2	7+0
9	9+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	0+0	3+0	9+0
10	60+16	13+6	0+0	2+5	0+0	0+0	0+0	2+4	6+1
11	54+26	11+11	0+0	0+0	3+1	0+0	0+0	3+3	4+2
Sub-total	387+246	88+124	131+1	79+115	5+1	7+0	36+0	30+42	80+10
Total	=633	=212	=132	=194	=6	=7	=36	=72	=90

A message from Yukon's Conservation Officers

Please be a good example to others by hunting safely, ethically and responsibly. Do not litter or waste meat, and report any violations to the TIPP line (1-800-661-0525) as soon as possible.

Non-Residents Must be Guided

To hunt big game, non-resident *aliens* must be guided by a registered Yukon outfitter. Non-resident Canadians must be guided by a registered Yukon outfitter OR guided by a Yukon resident holding a Special Guide Licence. Under a Special Guide Licence, only moose, caribou, wolf, coyote, black bear, and grizzly bear may be hunted, and only in specific areas. Bison, goat, sheep, elk, deer and wolverine cannot be hunted under a Special Guide Licence.

All non-residents must pay harvest fees on any big game animals killed, prior to leaving Yukon.

$ Non-Resident Harvest Fees (GST EXTRA)

Coyote	$50	Wolf	$75
Wolverine	$75	Black Bear	$75
Moose	$150	Caribou	$150
Mountain Goat	$200	Mountain Sheep	$250
Grizzly Bear - male	$500	Bison	$500
Grizzly Bear - female	$750		

Your responsibilities as a guide

These responsibilities apply to all guides, including Yukon residents guiding under a Special Guide Licence.

- You must accompany your hunter at all times when hunting. See **page 23** for details on what it means to accompany a hunter.
- If your hunter commits a violation of the Wildlife Act you must mark the site and report the violation to a Conservation Officer as soon as possible.
- You have a reasonable responsibility to ensure that the hunting laws, including those applying to the waste of meat and fur, are followed. See **page 29**.
- You must complete and sign an Outfitter/Chief Guide/Hunter Report within 10 days of the end of the month in which the hunt occurred, whether or not any wildlife was killed. If no hunt occurred, you must still complete and sign the report within 10 days of the end of the month in which the permit expires.

Your responsibilities as a guided non-resident

- You are responsible for following the hunting laws and ensuring that the meat and hide of any animal you kill is not wasted. See **page 29**.
- You will be required to sign a legal document called an Outfitter/Chief Guide/ Hunter Report. You should check this form carefully to make sure the information provided by your guide is accurate, including the kill location(s), dates and names of all people who acted as your guide.
- If you kill a big game animal you must pay the harvest fee before leaving Yukon or within 10 days of the end of the hunt, whichever occurs first.

Other laws non-residents and guides should be aware of

- It is unlawful to act as a guide without a valid guiding licence.
- All big game guides must be Canadian citizens or permanent residents of Canada, at least 18 years of age.
- Outfitters must provide a separate guide for each big game hunter.

Special Guide Licences

If you hold a valid Yukon resident big game hunting licence, and are at least 18 years of age, you may apply for a Special Guide Licence to guide a Canadian citizen or permanent resident who is not a resident of Yukon. It is unlawful to accept payment or reward of any kind for this service. You must meet all your responsibilities as a guide as described on the previous page. Harvest fees must be paid on all big game animals killed. Bison, goat, sheep, elk, deer, and wolverine cannot be hunted under a Special Guide Licence.

> **!** Only 100 Special Guide Licences will be issued each year. They are issued on a first-come, first-served basis. If you plan on guiding someone, please do not delay your application for a Special Guide Licence until their arrival or you may be disappointed.

Species and areas

Special Guide Licences are available for the following species and areas only and are subject to the general hunting laws. **Special Guide Maps have been developed and are available from Environment Yukon offices or can be downloaded from:** www.env.gov.yk.ca/huntingtrapping/huntingregulations.php

- Moose in Zones 1, 2, 3, 8, 10 and 11 and Subzones 4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4-52; 5–01 to 5–21, 5–25, 5–27, 5–29, 5–43, 5–44, 5–48 to 5–51; and 9–08 to 9–11. (Please note the voluntary no-hunting request in Subzones 4–42 to 4–46.)
- Caribou in Zones 1 and 2 and Subzones 4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4-52; 8–01 to 8–11, 8–18 to 8–25; 10–01 to 10–04, 10–10 to 10–16, 10–20 to 10–32; 11–01, 11–19, 11–24 to 11–46.
- Grizzly bear in Subzones 5–48 to 5–50; 7–13 to 7–35; 9–01, 9–02, 9–04 and 9–08 to 9–11.
- Black bear, wolf, and coyote in Zones 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 and Subzones 4–01, 4–02 and 4–04 to 4–50.

How often?

- **Residents** can obtain a Special Guide Licence once every three years.
- **Non-residents** may be guided under a Special Guide Licence once every three years.

Applications

A non-refundable $10 fee must be paid when an application for a Special Guide Licence is made. Applications are available at Environment Yukon offices.

Exporting Wildlife from Yukon

You must obtain a Wildlife Export Permit before removing or shipping wildlife parts from Yukon. A permit will be issued only if harvest reporting and biological submissions have been made, and all harvest fees have been paid. (A permit can be issued to export meat only as long as the harvest is reported and fees are paid.) Sheep horns must have a metal plug inserted by a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician BEFORE a Wildlife Export Permit is issued.

In order to avoid delays, please bring the required information with you when applying for a Wildlife Export Permit.

- complete name, address and phone number of the sender
- name of person who harvested the wildlife
- licence (hunting or trapping) or permit number and year the wildlife item was legally harvested or possessed
- species and description of wildlife item to be exported
- sheep horn plug number, if applicable
- number of packages in shipment
- complete name, address and phone number of shipping recipient

Every shipment containing wildlife parts must be clearly marked on the outside showing:

- name, and address of the sender
- number of the Wildlife Export Permit, and
- a true statement of contents.

CITES Permits

If you wish to export grizzly bear, black bear, polar bear, wolf, otter, lynx or wood bison or parts thereof out of Canada, be aware that the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) applies to these animals. You must first obtain a Wildlife Export Permit from a Conservation Officer or have an OHE Permit, then you obtain a CITES permit. See www.cites.ca for more information.

CITES permits are currently issued free of charge, but require **24-hour advance notice.**

Many countries have their own import requirements for wildlife parts. Please check with the importing country if you are uncertain of those requirements.

Please note that all shipments to the United States must be inspected by the Canada Border Services Agency at the point of export, and the accompanying CITES permit must be validated at that time.

Hunting on First Nation Lands

Definitions

Developed Settlement Land means any parcel of land designated as developed by mutual agreement of federal, territorial and First Nation governments. The presence or absence of buildings or other structures is not an indication of a parcel's designation.

Undeveloped Settlement Land means any parcel of land that has not been designated as developed.

Fee Simple Land means the common type of private property that many people own along with their house.

Navigable Waterway means any waterbody that can be navigated with a boat, raft, canoe or kayak.

Waterfront Right-of-Way means the 30-metre-wide right-of-way existing around navigable waters within or beside settlement lands.

About First Nation Lands

Eleven Yukon First Nations hold legal title to a total of approximately 31,595 km^2 of land in Yukon. About two-thirds of these lands are Category A Settlement Lands which include surface and sub-surface ownership. The remaining third are Category B Settlement Lands and fee simple lands which include surface ownership only.

Licensed hunters must still comply with the general hunting laws while hunting on all Settlement Lands.

Proof of Consent

Written permission (consent) from the First Nation is required before **hunting any big game or small game species on all Category A Settlement Lands**. Permission (consent) from the First Nation is required before **hunting bison and elk on Category A and B Settlement Lands**. Verbal permission from a friend who is a member of the First Nation IS NOT consent.

Asking for Consent

Carcross/Tagish First Nation: (867) 821-4251 (Carcross)

Champagne and Aishihik First Nations: (867) 634-4200 (Haines Junction) or (867) 668-3627 (Whitehorse)

First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun: (867) 996-2265 (Mayo)

Kluane First Nation: (867) 841-4274 (Burwash Landing) or 1-866-558-5587 toll free

Kwanlin Dün First Nation: (867) 633-7800 (Whitehorse)

Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation: (867) 863-5576 (Carmacks)

Selkirk First Nation: (867) 537-3331 (Pelly Crossing)

Ta'an Kwäch'än Council: (867) 668-3613 (Whitehorse)

Teslin Tlingit Council: (867) 390-2532 (Teslin) or (867) 456-4806 (Whitehorse)

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in: (867) 993-7100 (Dawson) or 1-877-993-3400 toll free

Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation: (867) 966-3261 (Old Crow) or (867) 633-2911 (Whitehorse)

Locating First Nation Lands on Which You Must Have Consent to Hunt

The map in this booklet shows the larger blocks of Category A Settlement Lands. You must have consent, in writing, to hunt on these lands. Smaller blocks, and all other First Nation lands, are marked on detailed maps which can be viewed at the local First Nation's office, or viewed on-line and downloaded from: www.environmentyukon.ca/maps/view/nav/2/15/.

Printed maps can also be purchased from Environment Yukon's office at 10 Burns Road, Whitehorse for $10 + GST. It's a good idea to check these maps when planning your hunt destination.

Your rights

- You have a right to cross Category A and Category B Settlement Lands to hunt on the far side.
- Except when hunting bison and elk, you have a right to hunt on undeveloped Category B Settlement Lands without proof of consent from the local First Nation, subject to the responsibilities described here and the general hunting laws.
- Where a waterfront right-of-way lies on Category A Settlement Lands you have a right to hunt waterfowl, but no other wildlife, in the right-of-way, subject to the responsibilities described here and the general hunting laws. This does not apply to the few cases where there is no waterfront right-of-way. These few locations are mapped in the annual Fishing Regulations Summary.
- When hunting by boat on a navigable waterway bordering on First Nation land, you have a right to hunt wildlife standing on gravel bars, other parts of the shoreline below the high water mark, or islands which are not part of First Nation land, subject to the responsibilities described here and the general hunting laws.

Please check the detailed maps at Environment Yukon offices to determine the exact boundary between First Nation land and the navigable waterbody where you plan to hunt.

Your responsibilities

- When using First Nation land you must NOT:
  - damage the land or structures,
  - commit acts of mischief, or
  - interfere with the use and enjoyment of the land by the First Nation.

  A person who does any of these things is considered to be a trespasser.
- When planning a hunting trip, you must find out whether or not your destination is on First Nation land. First check the map included with this booklet, then check the detailed maps available through Environment Yukon. (See: Locating FN Lands... above.)
- When using First Nation land within the limits of public access rights you must comply with any laws set by the First Nation for the purpose of managing the land and resources. The best way to ensure compliance is to contact a First Nation before using their land.

For More Information

Contact one of the First Nations listed above, your local Environment Yukon Office or the Environment Yukon Land Claim Section at (867) 667-5995; outside Whitehorse call toll free 1-800-661-0408, extension 5995.

TRADITIONAL TERRITORIES
of Yukon First Nations with Final Agreements

Detailed maps of these traditional territories can be viewed at First Nation offices or Environment Yukon offices

Tetlit Gwich'in Lands

The Tetlit Gwich'in are the traditional people of the Fort McPherson region near the Yukon-NWT border. They have settlement lands in the Peel River area of Yukon (marked in Zones 1 and 2). Hunters require prior consent, in writing, to hunt on these lands also. For more information contact your local Environment Yukon office or the Tetlit Gwich'in office in Fort McPherson at (867) 952-2330 or by fax at (867) 952-2212.

Rights & Responsibilities of First Nation Hunters

If you are a beneficiary of a Yukon First Nation WITH a Final Agreement...

Your rights – You have a right to hunt for food **inside** the Traditional Territory of your own First Nation. In this area you can harvest male or female animals (except bison and elk), at any time of year, with no bag limits, subject to regulation by your First Nation. You do not need a Yukon hunting licence to exercise your right at this time.

Your responsibilities – If you want to hunt **outside** your Traditional Territory:

- you must have a valid Yukon hunting licence and you must comply with the *Wildlife Act* and the hunting regulations that apply to all hunters, OR
- you must have written consent from a First Nation with a Final Agreement to hunt for food in part of its Traditional Territory that does not overlap with the Traditional Territory of another First Nation. In this area you can harvest male or female animals, at any time of year, with no bag limits, subject to regulation by that First Nation. You do not need a Yukon hunting licence to exercise your right at this time.

If you a member of Yukon First Nation WITHOUT a Final Agreement...

Your rights – You have a right to hunt for food **outside** the Traditional Territories of First Nations with Final Agreements, without a Yukon hunting licence. In these areas you can harvest male or female animals (except bison and elk), at any time of year, with no bag limits.

Your responsibilities – If you want to hunt **inside** the Traditional Territory of a First Nation with a Final Agreement:

- you must have a valid Yukon hunting licence and you must comply with the *Wildlife Act* and the hunting regulations that apply to all hunters, OR
- you must have written consent from a First Nation with a Final Agreement to hunt for food in part of its Traditional Territory that does not overlap with the Traditional Territory of another First Nation. In this area you can harvest male or female animals, at any time of year, with no bag limits, subject to regulation by that First Nation. You do not need a Yukon hunting licence to exercise your right at this time.

If you are an Indian or Inuk WITHOUT a Yukon Final Agreement...

Your abilities – You may hunt for food outside the Traditional Territories of First Nations with Final Agreements, without a Yukon hunting licence. In these areas you can harvest male or female animals (except bison and elk), at any time of year, with no bag limits.

(Beneficiaries of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement have additional rights laid out in their agreements.)

Your responsibilities – If you want to hunt inside the Traditional Territory of a First Nation with a Final Agreement you must have a valid Yukon hunting licence, you must comply with the *Wildlife Act* and the hunting regulations that apply to all hunters, and you may need a licensed guide. (See **page 16** for details.)

BISON and ELK

ALL bison and elk hunters must have a Yukon hunting licence, big game seal and permit (some available without a lottery) and are subject to the *Wildlife Act* and regulations.

Accompanying a Hunter

To accompany a hunter means to be close enough to:

- observe the person and communicate with them by unamplified voice,
- directly supervise and provide instruction to the person and to ensure their safety, and
- exercise reasonable control over the person to ensure they comply with the Wildlife Act while hunting.

Aircraft and Helicopters

It is unlawful to:

- hunt wildlife from an aircraft,
- spot wildlife from an aircraft and hunt it within 48 hours, or communicate its location to a hunter on the ground,
- hunt wildlife within 48 hours of receiving information about the location of wildlife from a person who observed that wildlife from an aircraft,
- transport big game by helicopter,
- transport big game hunters, or be transported for the purpose of big game hunting, by helicopter,
- transport any vehicle by helicopter for the purpose of hunting, or hunt big game within six hours of arriving at a hunt camp by aircraft other than a commercial aircraft on a regularly scheduled flight from one airport to another.

Penalties for Violations of the *Wildlife Act*

Fines and imprisonment

The maximum penalty for a general offence under the *Wildlife Act*, such as hunting out of season, is a $50,000 fine and/or imprisonment up to 12 months. The maximum penalty for an offence involving specially protected wildlife, or profiting from a wildlife related offence, is a $100,000 fine and imprisonment up to 24 months.

Automatic loss of hunting licence

Some offences can also result in an automatic loss of the current-year hunting licence and the following year's licence. Offences in this category include illegal guiding, hunting specially protected wildlife, or using a helicopter for hunting.

Forfeiture of vehicles, equipment and wildlife

A Conservation Officer has the authority to seize any vehicles or equipment used in the commission of an offence under the *Wildlife Act* as well as any wildlife taken in contravention of the *Act*. In the event of a conviction, these items may be permanently forfeited to the Crown.

Attracting Dangerous Wildlife

- It is unlawful to feed dangerous wildlife, or to leave food or garbage in a place where dangerous wildlife may have access to it. Dangerous wildlife includes bears, foxes, coyotes, wolves and cougars.
- A Conservation Officer can enter and inspect a building, other than a dwelling house, without a warrant if the officer believes on reasonable grounds that dangerous wildlife is or might be attracted to the place.
- If a Conservation Officer believes that an attractant poses a risk to public safety the Officer may issue a Dangerous Wildlife Protection Order directing the person in charge to clean up, contain or remove the attractant.

Baiting and Poisoning

It is unlawful to:

- use bait to hunt big game other than wolves or coyotes, or
- possess or use poison or drugs to kill, injure, disable or capture wildlife.

Definitions

Bait means anything placed for luring or attracting wildlife by its sense of smell or taste but does not include parts of legally taken wildlife not reasonably suitable for human consumption that are located at the place in the field where the wildlife died.

Hunting means shooting at, attracting, searching for, chasing, flushing, pursuing, following after or on the trail of, stalking or lying in wait for wildlife. If you do, or try to do, any of these things (a) with the intent to wound, kill or capture wildlife, or (b) while in the possession of a firearm or other weapon, you are considered to be hunting even if you do not actually wound, kill or capture wildlife.

Wildlife means a vertebrate animal of any species that is wild by nature, and includes wildlife in captivity but does not include fish. When referenced in the *Wildlife Act* and this booklet, the word wildlife includes dead or live wildlife, the whole or any part of wildlife, and the eggs and sperm of wildlife.

Specially Protected Wildlife means cougar, gyrfalcon, peregrine falcon, trumpeter swan and the Chisana Caribou Herd.

Big Game Animal means moose, caribou, wood bison, muskox, sheep, goat, deer, elk, black bear, grizzly bear, polar bear, wolf, wolverine and coyote.

Small Game Animal means snowshoe hare, arctic ground squirrel and porcupine.

Game Bird means grouse and ptarmigan.

Carcass includes ALL the body parts of a dead animal.

Possession means having something in any place for the use or benefit of yourself or another person. This includes something that you keep off your property or in the possession of another person.

When one person in a group has something in their possession with the knowledge and consent of the rest, it is considered to be in the possession of each member of the group.

Bowhunting

- When hunting big game with a bow, hunters must use a bow having a draw weight of at least 20 kg (45 lbs) at your draw length, and must use broadhead arrows at least 710 mm (28 in.) in length.
- Sheep hunters in subzone 9–03 (Gray Ridge) are restricted to bowhunting only. Since this is a permit hunt area for sheep, you must first obtain a permit through the lottery system. **(See page 13.)**
- Bison hunters are not permitted to hunt with a bow.

Captive Wildlife

It is unlawful to:

- hunt wildlife for the purpose of keeping it in captivity, without a special permit obtained in advance, or
- hunt wildlife in captivity.

Compulsory Submissions

Species	Compulsory Submission
Bison	incisor bar
Sheep	skull attached to the horns including the entire eye socket
Mountain goat	skull attached to the horns
Deer	the incisor bar and the antlers with all or part of the skull attached
Elk	entire head and complete hide (72 hours)
Black bear	complete skull
Female grizzly bear	complete skull plus the vulva attached to the hide
Male grizzly bear	complete skull plus the baculum (penis bone) attached to the hide or the penis sheath and scrotum attached to the hide
Wolf, wolverine	pelt ($10 sealing fee)

- Every person who kills a **bison, sheep, goat, deer, elk, black bear, grizzly bear, wolf or wolverine** must deliver compulsory submissions to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician.
- Compulsory submissions for **elk** must be submitted no later than 72 hours after the animal was killed.
- Compulsory submissions for **bison, sheep, goats, deer and bears** must be submitted no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which the animal was killed, or at the request of a Conservation Officer.
- Compulsory submissions for **wolves and wolverines** must be submitted no later then 15 days after the end of the month in which the animal was killed or BEFORE the pelts are sold or transferred, whichever comes first. Submitted pelts are sealed with a numbered metal tag. A $10 sealing fee is charged for wolf and wolverine pelts, GST extra. Note that a Wildlife Act Permit is required before selling the pelt of a wolverine.

- All **sheep horns** will have a numbered metal plug inserted by a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician when they are brought in for inspection. All sheep horns must have this plug to be legally possessed.

Evidence of Sex and Species

The following parts are considered legal evidence of sex and species:

- Moose, sheep, goats, deer, and elk: the head or skull attached to the horns or antlers, or the mammary glands or scrotum attached to the carcass.
- Caribou: the penis, testicles or scrotum attached to the carcass.
- Grizzly bears: the complete skull, plus, if it is female, the vulva attached to the hide, or if it is a male, the baculum attached to the hide or the penis sheath and scrotum attached to the hide. These parts must be retained until they have been inspected by a Conservation Officer.

See Compulsory Submissions **(page 25)** for additional requirements.

Firearms and Ammunition

It is unlawful to hunt big game with:

- a crossbow,
- a pistol or a revolver,
- a shotgun smaller than 20 gauge,
- a rifle calibre less than 6 mm [.24 calibre]; (a .22 calibre [5.6 mm] centrefire rifle may be used for wolves and coyotes),
- a muzzle loaded or black powder rifle less than 11.4 mm (.45 calibre),
- shotgun ammunition other than a slug,
- full metal-jacket bullets commonly known as "service ammunition", or
- a silencing device.

Minimum firearm requirements for hunting wood bison are:

- A centre fire rifle, .30 calibre or larger, with minimum 180 grain bullets (premium bullets strongly recommended) and minimum 2800 ft/lbs energy at the muzzle. (A .30-06 calibre is the baseline rifle.)

OR

- A black powder rifle, .50 calibre or larger, firing an elongated bullet with a minimum 90 grain charge and minimum 2800 ft/lbs energy at the muzzle.

OR

- A black powder rifle, .54 calibre or larger, firing a round ball with a minimum 120 grain charge and minimum 2800 ft/lbs energy at the muzzle. (This option, while legal, is not recommended.)

Note: Hunters using a black powder rifle must have a centre fire rifle accessible as back up.

Bows may not be used to hunt bison.

It is unlawful to hunt **migratory game birds** in Yukon using any shot other than non-toxic shot. It is unlawful to possess any shot other than non-toxic shot for the purpose of hunting these birds. Non-toxic shot is defined as steel shot, tungsten-iron shot, tungsten polymer shot, or bismuth shot.

It is unlawful to hunt wildlife with a set firearm. A **set firearm** is a firearm designed to be discharged when it is not being physically held by a person.

It is unlawful to hunt with an **unsafe firearm**.

Firearm includes any device that propels a projectile by means of an explosion, compressed gas, springs or strings. It includes a rifle, shotgun, handgun, spring gun, longbow or crossbow.

Loaded Firearm means a cartridge-loading firearm with a live shell or cartridge in the breech or chamber, or a muzzle-loading firearm with gunpowder and a projectile in the chamber and an ignition device in place.

Found Carcasses (or parts thereof)

If you want to keep any part of a wildlife carcass found beside a road or anywhere else, you must first bring the item to a Conservation Officer and apply for a permit. The officer will ask a few questions and if everything is in order, a permit will likely be issued. A naturally shed antler (one which has the burr at its base intact) from moose, caribou, elk and deer may be kept without a permit.

Permits cannot be issued for certain species protected by federal legislation. These species may be retained for museum display.

Harassing Wildlife

It is unlawful to harass wildlife. Harass means to worry, exhaust, fatigue, annoy, plague, pester, tease or torment. It is unlawful to:

- chase wildlife with a vehicle or boat,
- try to interfere with the movement of wildlife across a road or waterbody,
- capture, handle or manipulate wildlife or allow your dog to chase or molest big game animals, furbearing animals or specially protected wildlife.

The only exception is in cases where the Minister may issue a permit to a landowner in order to protect their private property.

Hours of Hunting

- It is unlawful to hunt any wildlife between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise. The website www.hia-iha.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/sunrise_e.html provides sunrise and sunset data for Whitehorse and Dawson.
- Where the sun does not rise or set daily, it is unlawful to hunt wildlife when the centre of the sun is more than 6° below the horizon. This is known as astronomical twilight, which means it is dark enough to see stars.

Non-Hunting Kills

- If you kill a big game animal, lynx, fox, eagle, hawk, falcon or specially protected wildlife accidentally or to prevent your own starvation, you must report it to a Conservation Officer as soon as possible.

- If you kill a bear or other animal in self-defence you must report it to a Conservation Officer as soon as possible. **You may kill the animal only if there is an immediate threat of serious injury and all practical means of averting the threat have been exhausted.** Under no circumstances may you kill a caribou, sheep, goat, deer, elk or bird in self-defence.
- If you kill a bear or other animal in defence of property you must report it to a Conservation Officer as soon as possible. **You may kill the animal only if there is an immediate threat of substantial damage to property and all practical means of averting the threat have been exhausted.** You cannot kill a bear that has been attracted to a kill site unless it is necessary for self defence. Under no circumstances may you kill a moose, caribou, bison, sheep, goat, deer, elk or bird in defence of property.
- Regulations prohibiting the waste of meat or fur also apply to non-hunting kills.

Public Safety and Private Property

It is unlawful to:

- hunt within one kilometre of a residence, whether the occupants are present or not, without the permission of the occupants,
- hunt in a way that is likely to cause damage to crops, livestock, domestic animals, or other personal property, or
- hunt in a way that is likely to cause injury to a person.

This applies to the hunting of big game, small game, game birds and migratory birds.

Buying, Selling or Trading in Wildlife

You must have a permit to buy, sell, trade, or distribute wildlife for gain or consideration, to offer to do so, or to possess wildlife for the purpose thereof. Wildlife includes wildlife parts and the eggs of migratory birds and game birds.

Purchases made from the Government of Yukon's Pelt, Hide, Horn, Antler Auction do not require a permit. A resident big game hunter may sell, without a permit, the hide of a moose, caribou or bison, or the pelt of a wolf or coyote, they harvested during the term of the licence under which it was harvested.

Vehicles and Roadways

It is unlawful to:

- have a loaded firearm (see definition on **page 27**) in or on a vehicle,
- discharge a firearm on or across the traveled portion, which includes the shoulder, of a public road or highway,
- use a vehicle to chase, drive, flush, exhaust or fatigue wildlife for the purpose of hunting or to assist another person hunting.

Vehicle includes a car, truck, aircraft, motorcycle, all-terrain cycle, 4-wheeler and snowmobile, and any trailer drawn by the vehicle. It does not include a boat, unless the boat is on a trailer.

> **!** If you do not report a non-hunting kill as soon as possible, you may be charged under the *Wildlife Act.*

Waste of Meat or Fur

It is unlawful to waste the meat from a game bird, small game animal or big game animal, other than a bear, wolf, coyote, wolverine or furbearers. (If a small game animal or game bird is delivered to a taxidermist to be mounted, the waste of meat provisions of the *Wildlife Act* do not apply.)

Meat is considered to be wasted when part of an animal that is reasonably suitable for human consumption is:

- fed to dogs or other domestic animals,
- abandoned,
- destroyed or allowed to spoil,
- used for bait, or
- left in the field without being properly dressed and cared for to prevent the meat from being scavenged or spoiled.

Meat includes the neck and rib meat, the two front quarters down to the lower leg joint, the two hind quarters down to the hock, the backstraps and the tenderloins. It does not include the head, hide or viscera.

Successful hunters are required to take all of the meat from the kill site to the departure point (the place where it will be transported from the field) before taking the horns or antlers of the animal to that point. If all the meat is to be transported at once, horns or antlers may be taken with that meat, or horns or antlers may be taken with the last load of meat. **Any meat left behind once the horns or antlers are removed from the kill site is considered abandoned.**

It is unlawful to allow the **hide or pelt** of a bear, coyote, wolverine or wolf to be wasted.

NOTE: Conservation Officers continue to find evidence of meat wastage when conducting field inspections. Each year charges are laid for this offence and, on conviction, Yukon courts have imposed significant penalties on offenders. The maximum penalty for a first offence is $50,000 and/or imprisonment up to 12 months.

Wounding and Retrieving Wildlife

If you wound wildlife while hunting you must make a reasonable effort to kill it. When you kill a game bird, big game animal or small game animal you must make a reasonable effort to retrieve the carcass.

Furbearing Animals

Wolves, wolverines and coyotes are furbearers that can be taken on a big game hunting licence. (See **page 60**.) Muskrat, beaver, lynx, marten, mink, fisher, otter, weasel (ermine), fox and red squirrel are furbearing animals which may only be taken under a valid trapping licence.

Cabins - do not disturb

Most of the cabins you'll find in the backcountry belong to licensed trappers who use them during the winter trapping season. Please do not disturb these cabins or any traps or equipment you find in wilderness areas. Chances are, someone is counting on that cabin being in good shape, and the equipment being in place when winter returns

Small Game and Game Birds

A small game licence entitles you to hunt snowshoe hare, arctic ground squirrel, porcupine, grouse and ptarmigan. (You may use snares to catch hares, ground squirrels, and porcupine.) Marmots, woodchucks and all other small mammals and birds (except those noted in the migratory bird regulations) are protected. Remember that you may not hunt or set snares within 1 kilometre of a residence, whether the occupants are present or not, without permission.

Species		Season Dates		Bag Limits	
		Zone 6 and Subzone 4–03	All other zones	Daily	Possession
Small game	Snowshoe hare	Closed	Apr 1 – Mar 31	No limit	
	Arctic ground squirrel				
	Porcupine				
Game birds	Spruce/Ruffed Grouse (aggregate limit)	Closed	Sept 1 – Nov 30	10	30
	Dusky (Blue) Grouse	Closed	Sept 1 – Nov 30	5	15
	Sharptailed Grouse	Closed	Sept 1 – Nov 30	5*	15*
	Ptarmigan	Closed	Sept 1 – Mar 15	10	30

*except Zone 5: Daily – 2, Possession – 6

Areas Closed to Small Game Hunting

Parks and sanctuaries

It is unlawful for licensed hunters to hunt wildlife of any kind within the boundaries of the following parks and sanctuaries:

- Kluane National Park
- Ivvavik National Park
- Vuntut National Park
- Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary
- Herschel Island Territorial Park
- Ddhaw Ghro (McArthur Wildlife Sanctuary)

Roadway corridors

It is unlawful to hunt wildlife of any kind in the following roadway corridors:

- **Annie Lake Road:** 800 metres either side from the Carcross Road to km 20.5.
- **Takhini Hotsprings Road:** 800 metres either side from the Klondike Highway to 800 metres beyond the Takhini Hot Springs.

Showing Respect for Small Game Animals

Although small game such as ground squirrel and snowshoe hare have no bag limits, these animals should not be regarded as vermin. Along with porcupine, they are a valued food source in the traditions of First Nation people and other Yukon residents. Remember, it is unlawful to waste the meat of small game.

The Yukon government does not test or endorse products and services offered in the advertising section of this booklet. Consumer comments should be directed to the appropriate retailer.

Reduce your Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) impacts

The effects of ORVs on the land are cumulative and they add up. How you ride makes a difference.

- ORVs used for hunting can be heavy with extra passengers, gear, meat and trailers. This can increase damage to the terrain. Stay away from sensitive habitat.
- Go around wetlands not through them. Look for trails around the edges, where the ground is firmer and drier.
- Alpine vegetation is easily damaged. ATV activity should be restricted to existing trails and roads and no new recreational trails should be built.
- After every ride, wash your machine to reduce the spread of invasive species such as White Sweetclover.
- If you're using your snowmachine to hunt, park your machine in low lying areas and snowshoe to your lookout to watch for animals. This reduces impacts on slopes and minimizes noise that could spook animals.

A number of organizations are working together to reduce ORV impacts on the land. Are you a member of one of these groups?

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With your cooperation and support, we can manage ORV use in a way that works for everyone.

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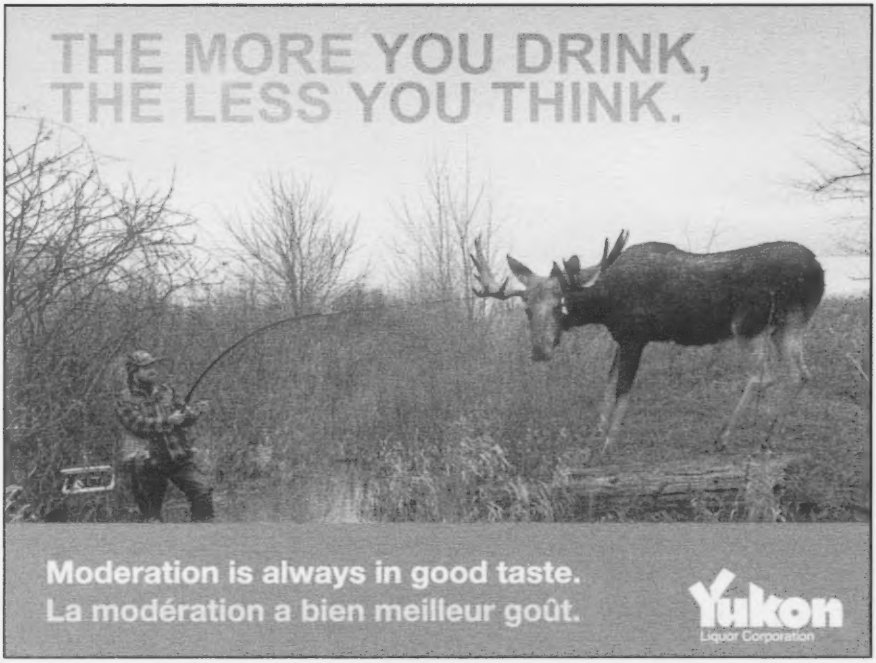

if you spot a wildfire, please

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1-888-798-FIRE

(3473)

When you call, be prepared to provide the following information:

- your name, immediate location and phone number
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- any information known about people or property in immediate danger

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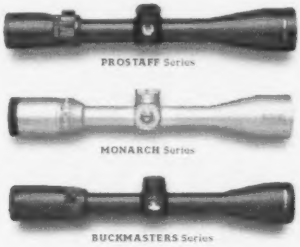

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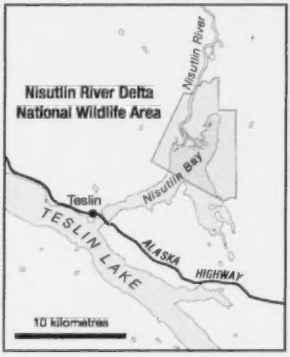
Public Notice

Restricted Activities Within the Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area

The Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area (NWA), Yukon, protects a fall staging area for migratory waterfowl. Federal regulations prohibit and restrict many activities within the NWA.



The NWA is open to hunting for the 2012–2013 season. Territorial rules and federal hunting regulations apply. Motorized boats (with some exceptions) and snowmobiles are allowed, but all other vehicles, including all-terrain vehicles, are prohibited. Camping is allowed, but standing trees may not be cut for firewood. For a complete list of restricted activities or to report NWA fish and wildlife violations, please call Environment Canada's Wildlife Enforcement Division at 867-393-6876 (Whitehorse).

Hazardous Materials Warning

Hunters should be aware of the potential hazards of military debris within the NWA. Be advised that Nisutlin Bay, including the area within the Nisutlin River Delta NWA, is a former bombing range that was used by the Department of National Defence as a training area for aircraft. Military explosives and hazardous debris may remain in Nisutlin Bay and could cause serious injury or death.

What to do if you see a suspicious object on land or in water: Do not disturb it.

Contact the RCMP at:

867-390-5555 (Teslin)
867-667-5555 (Whitehorse)

Do not use a cellular or satellite phone near the object.

To obtain more information on unexploded explosive ordnance, please visit the Department of National Defence's Unexploded Explosive Ordnance and Legacy Sites Program website at **www.uxocanada.forces.gc.ca**.

Canada

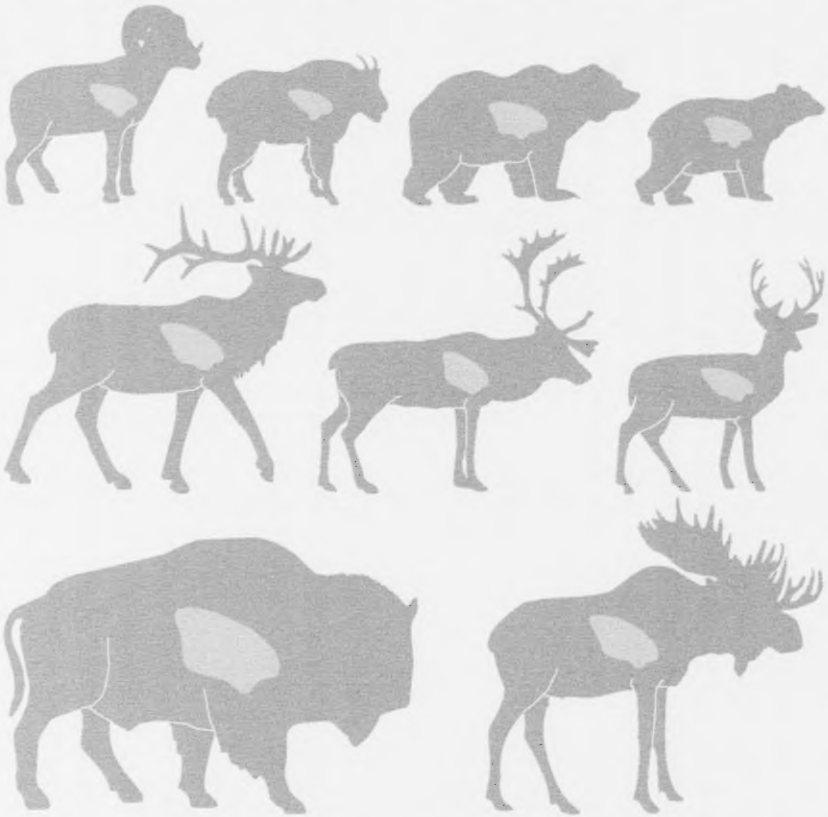
Vital Target Areas of Big Game Species

All hunters should strive to kill the animal in the quickest and most humane manner to prevent wounding losses.

- Ensure you have sighted in your firearm prior to your hunt and understand the limitations of your ability and those of your firearm.
- Use **premium quality ammunition** and sight in your rifle using it.
- Practice shooting your firearm from different firing positions to become confident and competent.
- Use a rest or support whenever practical or use a shooting stick to support your rifle.

Your first shot is the most important.

- Hunters should aim for the Vital Target Area of the animal (see figures below). This is located behind the front shoulder and contains the heart, lungs and liver. A well-placed shot in this area is the most effective means of killing an animal.
- Head and neck shots are not recommended as these often result in wounding, prolonged suffering, and even the inability to locate the wounded animal.



Vital target areas adapted from *The Perfect Shot, North America: Shot Placement for North American Big Game* by Craig Boddington.

Moose

Female moose are protected from hunting.

Attaching the Seal

Moose seals can be attached around the base of an antler or the tendon of a hind quarter. See **page 11** for more information about seals.

Evidence of Sex and Species

The head or skull attached to the antlers or the scrotum attached to the carcass are considered evidence of sex for moose. You must keep evidence of sex until you get the carcass home or until a Conservation Officer has inspected it.

Mandatory Kill Reporting

Everyone who kills a moose must report the kill to an Environment Yukon office **no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which the moose was killed (or upon the request of a Conservation Officer).**

When you come into the office, or report by telephone, our staff will fill out a form and record the species, sex, location and date of your kill. Please ensure that you have the kill location, sex of the animal, date and your hunting licence and seal number readily available for reference. Reporting only takes a few minutes of your time.

Wanted: biological samples from Yukon moose

Environment Yukon is monitoring diseases and parasites affecting hunted Yukon wildlife. We want to learn about the types of diseases and parasites that are present, how many animals are affected, and in which areas of Yukon. See Monitoring Wildlife Health on **page 6** for more information.

Population Outlook

Overall moose numbers in Yukon are thought to be stable at about 70,000 animals. While the Yukon-wide harvest is believed to be within the estimated sustainable limit of 2100 to 3000 moose per year, the harvest in a few areas is near, or may exceed what is sustainable. These are usually areas with relatively easy access and high hunting pressure. For example, harvest rates in the McQuesten Lake area north of Mayo, and along the Nisutlin River appear high and are being closely monitored.

The public's ongoing assistance with ground based monitoring and providing local knowledge is greatly appreciated. Information gathered through traditional knowledge and ground based monitoring are key parts of the department's ongoing efforts to monitor high priority moose populations throughout Yukon.

In November 2011, four high priority moose populations in the Mayo, Faro, Burwash and Whitehorse areas were surveyed. This included the first ever census of the Burwash area. Although moose abundance was quite variable throughout the Burwash survey

area, overall moose density was near Yukon average. The proportion of mature bulls was low and calf survival appears to have been poor in 2011, raising concerns about the long term trend of the area moose population.

Moose abundance in the Mayo area has remained stable or declined somewhat since the last survey of the area in 2006. Densities are near or slightly above Yukon average. Calf survival appears to have been good in 2010 and 2011. The proportion of mature bulls in the population is below Yukon average but remains sufficient to ensure breeding of cows during the rut.

Overall moose abundance in the M'Clintock area, northeast of Whitehorse, has remained relatively stable since the previous survey in 1999. However, accessible portions of the area have substantially fewer moose than more remote portions. The proportion of mature bulls in the population has increased since 1999 and is now above Yukon average. Calf survival also appears to have been good in 2011.

While moose abundance and population composition in the entire Faro survey area remain similar to when previously surveyed in 2004, moose numbers in GMS 4-45, northeast of the mine site have shown a continued downward trend since first surveyed in 1997. In addition, the number of mature bulls in GMS 4-45 is near the minimum needed to ensure successful breeding during the rut, raising further concerns about the long-term trend of this population. In 2011 calf survival throughout the survey area was probably not sufficient to maintain a stable moose population.

Voluntary No-Hunting Requests

Moose hunters in Game Management Subzones 4–42 to 4–46 (around Faro) are asked to report their harvest within 48 hours of the kill. Reports can be made either to the Faro Conservation Officer at (867) 994-2862 or to the TIPP line at 1-800-661-0525.

The harvest will be tracked through the season. If the allowable harvest for the area is reached, hunters will be asked to refrain from hunting in this area for the remainder of the season. (Watch for signs in the Faro area, and radio and newspaper ads.) Hunters are also requested to refrain from special guiding non-residents for moose in GMS 4–42 to 4–46.

Hunters are encouraged to avoid hunting near communities and to try to get into the more remote backcountry. This will generally increase their chances of success, the quality of their hunt, and reduce hunting pressure in easily accessible areas.

You can obtain more detailed information on the results of these and other moose studies in Yukon by contacting your Regional Biologist or Rick Ward, Moose, Deer and Elk Biologist, at (867) 667-5787.

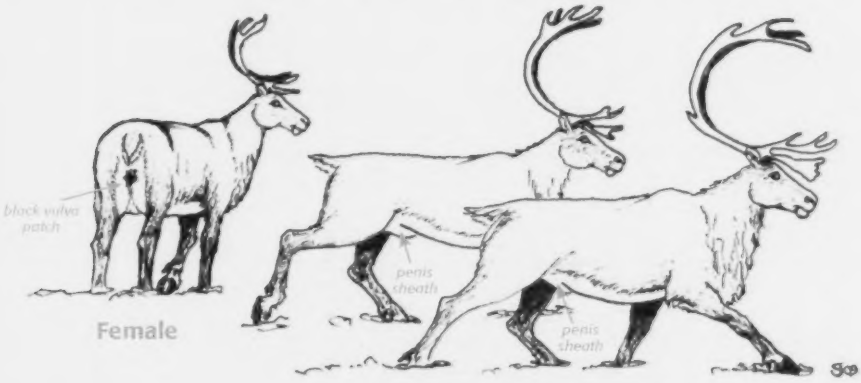
Hunting moose or bison? Plan to share the meat.

An adult moose can provide as much as a few hundred kilograms of dressed meat. A mature bull bison is even larger and could yield more than 450 kilograms – or one third more than a large bull moose. Be prepared to deal with these animals! Licensed hunters must tag their kill, but can share the meat with friends or donate it to a local charity. See Cancelling the Seal *on page 11 for requirements for transporting shared or donated meat.*

Properly freezer wrapped meat can last for 3 or 4 years without detracting from its quality. Freezer burnt meat can be used for the making of sausage. Clearing the freezer of past years' wild meat by disposing of it, donating it to mushers, or feeding it to dogs is disrespectful to the wildlife and an offence under the Wildlife Act.

Caribou

Females and immature males have similar antlers. Take a closer look.



Female caribou are protected from hunting.

Male Caribou During Rut

The meat of a large bull (male) caribou during rut may not be palatable due to its very strong taste. The harvesting of mature bulls during the rut is not recommended.

Attaching the Seal

Caribou seals can be attached around the base of an antler or the tendon on a hind quarter. See **page 11** for more information about seals.

Evidence of Sex and Species

The penis, testicles or scrotum attached to the carcass are considered evidence of sex for caribou. You must keep evidence of sex until you get the carcass home or until a Conservation Officer has inspected it.

Mandatory Kill Reporting

Everyone who kills a caribou must report the kill to an Environment Yukon office **no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which the caribou was killed (or upon the request of a Conservation Officer).**

When you come into the office, or report by telephone, our staff will fill out a form and record the species, sex, location and date of your kill. Please ensure that you have the kill location, sex of the animal, date and your hunting licence and seal numbers readily available for reference. Reporting only takes a few minutes of your time.

Wanted: biological samples from Yukon caribou

Environment Yukon is monitoring diseases and parasites affecting hunted Yukon wildlife. We want to learn about the types of diseases and parasites that are present, how many animals are affected, and in which areas of Yukon. See Monitoring Wildlife Health on **page 6** for more information.

The Northern Contaminant Program is now only taking samples of the Porcupine Caribou Herd. For more information, see **page 5**.

Population Outlook

Chisana Caribou - Specially Protected, GMS 5-04 to 5-08, 5-15 to 5-17, 5-51

The Chisana caribou herd is a woodland herd located south of Beaver Creek in both Alaska and Yukon. In Yukon the herd is designated as Specially Protected Wildlife and all harvest on the herd is prohibited. From 2003 – 2006 a captive rearing program was undertaken to halt the decline of the herd. In 2010 the herd's size was estimated at approximately 700 animals is considered to be stable since 2005. Partners from Alaska and Yukon continue to monitor the herd annually. An international multi-jurisdictional management plan is currently being prepared to address the long-term management and monitoring of the herd.

Recruitment (Calf Survival) Surveys

Environment Yukon biologists and its partners conduct annual fall surveys to assess recruitment (numbers of calves entering the adult population) on a number of herds throughout the Yukon. In 2011, ten herds were surveyed across the Territory. The average recruitment in these ten herds was 22 calves per 100 cows, a level that is sufficient to allow for a stable herd size. This recruitment level is similar to the previous year, and is slightly below the Yukon's long-term average recruitment rate. Research by Environment Yukon biologists has found that climatic conditions at and before calving has a strong influence on the number of new recruits. This information is used to assess future population status.

Handling biological submissions

Rotting submissions are dangerous for biological staff to handle because of the risk of blood poisoning. To reduce this risk, please keep the submission frozen or strip off the flesh and dry the remaining tissue.

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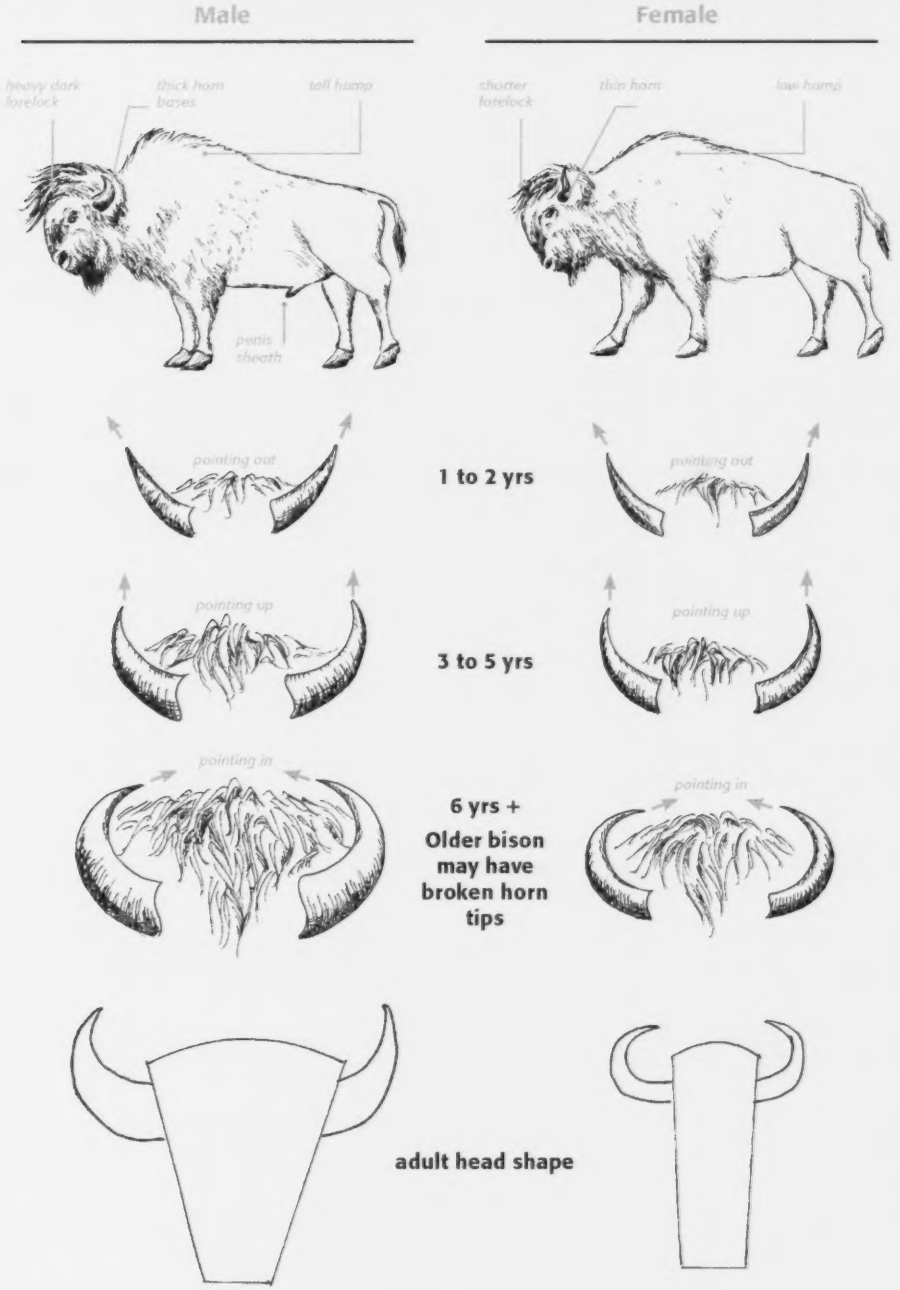
Caribou are coming back, expanding into their old habitat where people are seeing them once again. Your sightings help us to understand how caribou spend the winter, when they return to their summer ranges and when they leave.

Call in your sightings of **ALL** wildlife.

Where? When? How many?

Wood Bison

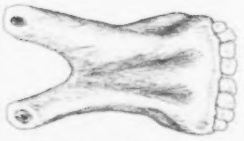

Male
Female
heavy dark forelock
thick horn bases
tall hump
penis sheath
shorter forelock
thin horn
low hump
pointing out
1 to 2 yrs
pointing out
pointing up
3 to 5 yrs
pointing up
pointing in
6 yrs +
Older bison may have broken horn tips
pointing in
adult head shape

Permit Required

Wood bison are open to hunting by permit only.
See **page 14.** Firearm requirements are on **page 26.**

Attaching the Seal

Bison seals should be attached to the tendon on a hind quarter. See **page 11** for more information about seals.



An incisor bar for compulsory submission. (Please leave some meat on it for DNA testing.)

Manadatory Reporting & Compulsory Submission

When you kill a bison, you must report the kill to an Environment Yukon office within **72 hours.** You must deliver the incisor bar to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician **no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which the bison was killed (or upon the request of a Conservation Officer).**

Population Outlook

Bison were reintroduced to Yukon in the late 1980s as part of the national Wood Bison Recovery Program. Since the release of 170 bison about twenty-five years ago the herd has grown to about 1230 animals and expanded its range into the Aishihik, Sekulmun and Hutshi lakes watersheds.

Wolves have only recently begun preying on bison, so hunting is still the primary means of limiting the herd size. Without hunting, the herd would grow at a rate of 15-20% per year. Bison hunting by permit started in 1998 and since then about 1259 animals have been harvested, with about 60% of these being male and 40% female. In the 2011-12 season, 132 animals were taken. It was only the second time since bison hunting began that more females were taken than males (67 females: 65 males). It is hoped that hunters will continue focusing their efforts on **harvesting females** to regulate herd growth and balance the sex-ratio of the herd.

The Aishihik Wood Bison Herd is now providing hunters with an alternative to moose. A large bull bison can weigh 1000 kg (2,200 lb.) on the hoof but much of this weight is made up of viscera and head. An average adult cow bison weighs about 450 to 630 kg (1000 to 1400 lb.). The oldest bison to date was harvested in 2009 and was aged at 20 years old. Any meat left on the incisor bar will be used for on-going DNA studies.

Bison are now very wary of people. A successful hunt requires significant time and effort and wounding losses are a growing concern. See the *Hunt Wisely: Bison* brochure available on-line or from any Environment Yukon office.

Environment Yukon staff are collecting data from about 31 radio-collared animals. For more information, see Collared Wildlife on **page 3.**

NOTE: Permission from the applicable First Nation is required to hunt bison on all Category A and Category B Settlement Land. See page 19–21 for details.

Detailed maps of the bison core range including Category A and Category B Settlement Lands are available to view or purchase at Environment Yukon offices and to view on-line or download from:
www.environmentyukon.ca/maps/view/nav/3/17/.

Sheep

When viewed from the side, with horn bases aligned, a full curl male has at least one horn that extends beyond a line running from the centre of the nostril through the lowermost edge of the eye. Check the horns carefully. Sheep horns viewed from below can appear larger than they really are.

Conservation Officers are concerned about the number of undersize sheep killed in recent years and investigate each incident closely.

If you are not absolutely sure it's a full-curl ram, DON'T SHOOT.

Female mountain sheep and young are protected from hunting.

Male sheep with horns less than full curl are protected – unless they are 8 years of age or older as determined by growth rings on the horns.

Some hunters have shot under-curl sheep with the mistaken belief they were older than 8 years. This can lead to serious consequences including charges under the *Wildlife Act*. So if you're not sure, don't shoot. A full curl male is illustrated above.

Attaching the Seal

Mountain sheep seals can be attached through an eye socket or nostril. See **page 11** for more information about seals.

Evidence of Sex and Species

The horns attached to the head or skull, or the scrotum attached to the carcass, are considered evidence of sex for sheep. You must keep evidence of sex until you get the carcass home or until a Conservation Officer has inspected it.

Compulsory Submission

When you kill a mountain sheep, you must deliver the horns attached to the skull including the eye sockets to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician **no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which the sheep was killed (or upon the request of a Conservation Officer).**

Please skin the head and remove all tissues from behind the horns before you bring the submission to an Environment Yukon office. A whole head will not fit in the measuring jig, especially if it is frozen.

Identification Plugs

All sheep horns submitted for inspection will have a metal identification plug inserted by a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician. These numbered plugs are necessary to combat theft and the illegal trade in sheep horns. It is unlawful for anyone but a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician to remove or tamper with a plug.

Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary Sheep Permit

The Kluane First Nation Final Agreement allows two sheep permits to be offered annually in the Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary, at the discretion of the Minister and the First Nation. One permit goes to a resident Yukon hunter through the permit hunt process **(see page 13)**. The second permit is auctioned to a non-resident hunter who will be guided by a Yukon outfitter. Non-resident hunters can contact the Kluane First Nation for more information about the auction.

Population Outlook

In 2011, aerial surveys of sheep populations were conducted in the Anvil Range near Faro, and in the southwest Yukon including the Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary, and from the Ruby Range to the Sifton Range.

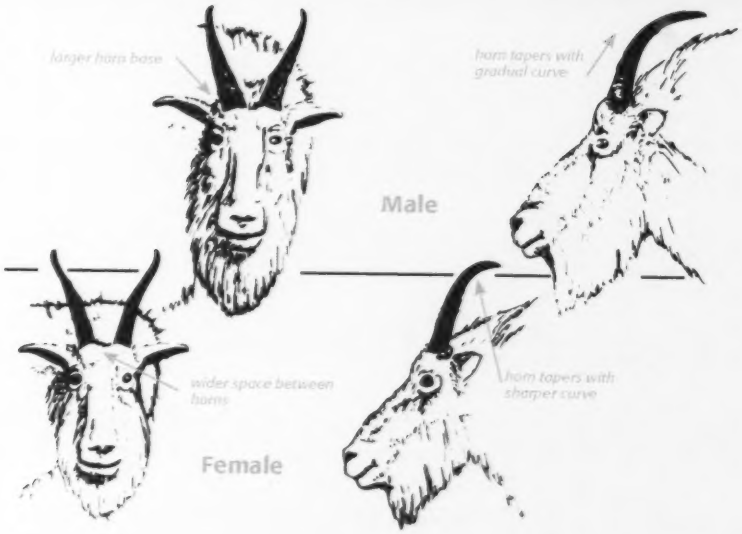
- In the Anvil Range, over 270 sheep were observed, with lamb recruitment estimated at 27 lambs per 100 nursery sheep, and 61 rams per 100 nursery sheep.
- In the Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary, over 750 sheep were observed with lamb recruitment estimated at 29 lambs per 100 nursery sheep, and 62 rams per 100 nursery sheep.
- In the Ruby Range, over 1200 sheep were observed with lamb recruitment estimated at 28 lambs per 100 nursery sheep, and 55 rams per 100 nursery sheep.
- In the Aishihik Lake and Sifton Range area, over 500 sheep were observed with lamb recruitment estimated at 41 lambs per 100 nursery sheep, and 57 rams per 100 nursery sheep.

Overall, these results indicate that these sheep populations are stable.

Select Legal Sheep

Brush up on your ability to identify legal full-curl rams by trying the test in our brochure Hunt Wisely: Select Legal Sheep. *Pick up a full-curl ram sticker for your gun stock, bow or case.*

Goats



Since females are important for reproduction, you are encouraged to select male goats. Males tend to be solitary and are up to 30 per cent larger than females. They stretch forward to urinate, while females squat. The most effective way to identify a male is by stalking close enough to study the size and shape of the horns.

Female mountain goats with young are protected from hunting.

Attaching the Seal

Mountain goat seals can be attached to the hide, through the eye socket or nostril. See **page 11** for more information about seals.

Evidence of Sex and Species

The horns attached to the head or skull, or the scrotum attached to the carcass, are considered evidence of sex and species for goats. You must keep evidence of sex until you get the carcass home or until a Conservation Officer has inspected it.

Compulsory Submission

When you kill a mountain goat, you must deliver the horns attached to the skull to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician **no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which the goat was killed (or upon the request of a Conservation Officer).**

Population Outlook

Mountain goats are relatively uncommon in Yukon where they are at the northern limit of their range. An estimated 1,700 goats are found only in the lower third of the territory, mainly in isolated pockets in the southwest and in the Logan Mountains north of Watson Lake. More than half of Yukon's mountain goats live in Kluane National Park and the adjoining Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary.

Goat management decisions must be made with caution because of the nature of this species. When threatened, goats run to cliffs where they are out of reach of natural predators, but not hunters. Their range use is strongly traditional and predictable because of specialized habitat requirements. While these traits make things easy for goat hunters, they make goats vulnerable to over-harvest. And since goats are also difficult to census, our ability to identify population declines is limited.

There were hunters here before

As you hunt in alpine areas you may find traces of other hunters who have used these areas over thousands of years. Ancient animal remains and prehistoric artifacts are occasionally found in alpine areas. These items provide scientists with valuable information about the past and about ecological changes over time.

Please report any findings to the Yukon government's Historic Sites office or to the local First Nation. Your cooperation will help add to our knowledge of Yukon's past. Please be aware that it is unlawful to disturb or remove objects from these sites.

For more information, contact the Historic Sites office at (867) 667-5386 or toll free at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5386.

White-tailed deer especially rare

Although the current regulation allows for harvesting either species of deer in Yukon, hunters are asked to voluntarily refrain from killing white-tailed deer. White-tailed deer are far less common than mule deer in Yukon and even a small harvest could be harmful to their population. See the illustration on page 52 for how to distinguish between mule and white-tailed deer.

Deer

Mule Deer

White-tailed Deer

Female deer are protected from hunting.

Permit Hunt Only

Deer are open to hunting by permit only. See **pages 13-14.**

Attaching the Seal

Deer seals can be attached around the base of an antler or the tendon of a hind quarter. See **page 11** for more information about seals.

Evidence of Sex and Species

The head or skull attached to the antlers, or the scrotum attached to the carcass, are considered evidence of sex for deer. You must keep evidence of sex until you get the carcass home or until a Conservation Officer has inspected it.

Compulsory Submission

When you kill a deer, you must deliver the incisor bar and the antlers with all or part of the skull attached to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician **no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which the deer was killed (or upon the request of a Conservation Officer).**

Wanted: biological samples from Yukon deer

Environment Yukon is monitoring diseases and parasites affecting hunted Yukon wildlife. We want to learn about the types of diseases and parasites that are present, how many animals are affected, and in which areas of Yukon. See Monitoring Wildlife Health on **page 6** for more information.

In support of winter tick monitoring, successful hunters are requested to deliver the complete deer hide to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician no later than 72 hours after the deer was killed. Hides should be rolled up hair side in. They will be tested for the presence of winter ticks and cannot be returned.

Population Outlook

Both mule and white-tailed deer occur naturally in many parts of south and central Yukon. Reports date back to at least the early 1920s with mule deer reported much more frequently than white-tailed deer. A steady increase in sighting reports and road kills in recent years indicate that deer have been increasing in numbers and expanding their range. Deer are now seen regularly as far north as Dawson City and the southern Dempster Highway.

Deer in Yukon are at the northern extreme of their range and, as such, are vulnerable to severe winters. Deer in southern jurisdictions are known to be sensitive to deep snow conditions, which can contribute to large die-offs. This may explain why there were fewer deer sightings and road kills in southern and central Yukon after the harsh winter of 2008/09. Recent sighting and road kill reports suggest that deer numbers may now be recovering.

Hunters are asked to report all deer sightings to the TIPP Line at 1-800-661-0525. This information helps Environment Yukon track the health and distribution deer populations throughout Yukon.

Permit Hunt

The first deer hunting season in Yukon was implemented in 2006 for a two year trial period. A public review was undertaken in 2008 and the decision was made to continue the hunt indefinitely.

All licensed hunters who wish to hunt deer in Yukon must apply for a permit through the permit hunt authorization (PHA) lottery system. First Nation beneficiaries are entitled to harvest deer under their subsistence rights as of the effective date of their settled final agreements.

Interest in the deer hunt continues to be high with 400 to 500 hunters applying for the ten PHAs issued each year. As of 2010, two additional PHAs are issued each year specifically to young hunters. Between four and eight deer have been harvested each year since the hunt began. Seven were harvested in 2011.

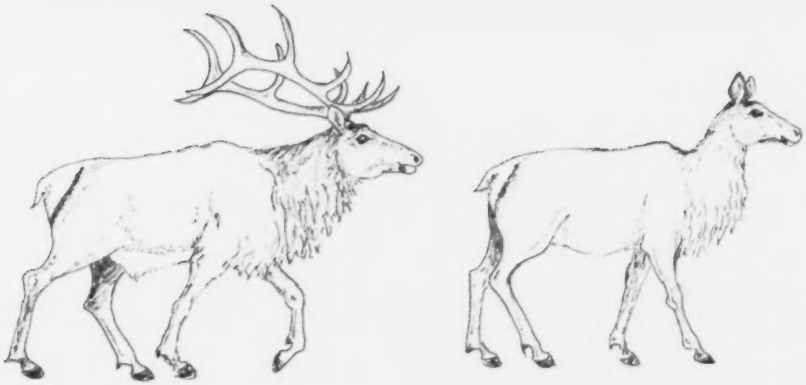
Considerations when hunting deer and elk

Deer are often seen on south-facing grassland habitats, common along Yukon's highways and river valleys. Elk primarily use aspen parkland and grassland habitats common along the Yukon's highways in southwest Yukon. Both also make use of agricultural areas. Because these are areas also used by people, hunters will be faced with the challenge of managing their hunt in areas where human activity is common. Therefore, hunters are reminded that it is unlawful to:

- Hunt within one kilometre of a residence without permission of the occupants,
- Hunt in a way that is likely to cause damage to crops, livestock, domestic animals, or other personal property,
- Hunt in a way that is likely to cause injury to a person, or
- Discharge a firearm on or across the traveled portion of a public road or highway.

Remember to get the appropriate consent to access either private or settlement land prior to hunting.

Elk



Male Female

Permit Hunt Only

Elk are open to hunting by permit only in their core and buffer areas. Exclusion area permits are available without going through a lottery process. See **pages 2, 13 and 14.**

Attaching the Seal

Elk seals can be attached around the base of an antler or the tendon of a hind quarter. See **page 11** for more information about seals.

Evidence of Sex and Species

The head or skull attached to the antlers, or the mammary glands or scrotum attached to the carcass, are considered evidence of sex for elk. You must keep evidence of sex until you get the carcass home or until a Conservation Officer has inspected it.

Mandatory Reporting & Compulsory Submission

When you kill an elk, you must report the kill and deliver the complete head and hide to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician **no later than 72 hours after the elk was killed (or upon the request of a Conservation Officer).**

Hides should be rolled up hair side in. They will be tested for the presence of winter ticks and cannot be returned. Heads will not be damaged during sampling and will be returned to the hunter.

Wanted: biological samples from Yukon elk

Environment Yukon is monitoring diseases and parasites affecting hunted Yukon wildlife. We want to learn about the types of diseases and parasites that are present, how many animals are affected, and in which areas of Yukon. See Monitoring Wildlife Health on **page 6** for more information.

Population Outlook

Yukon's elk are the furthest north of all elk in North America. With the exception of small numbers moving into the southeast Yukon from BC, they are descended from animals introduced from Elk Island National Park in the 1950s and 1990s. Two herds, Takhini and Braeburn, occur in southwest Yukon.

The Takhini herd ranges mainly in the Takhini valley west of Whitehorse, to the Aishihik River. We estimate that there are currently (April 2012) about 230 elk in this herd. The smaller Braeburn herd ranges along the North Klondike Highway between Fox Lake and Carmacks. The first reliable census of this herd was conducted in October 2011. We now estimate that the herd contains about 60 animals.

Hunters are asked to report unusual elk sightings to the TIPP Line at 1-800-661-0525. This information helps Environment Yukon track the health and distribution of elk populations.

Permit Hunt

The permit hunt for elk is designed to limit elk to their core range and stabilize the population at 2007 levels. Permits are time and location specific. In 2012-13, only buffer area permits for cow and bull elk were available for the Takhinin Herd. A single bull permit was offered for the entire Braeburn Herd range. As the herds are now approaching our population size objectives, hunters can anticipate that fewer permits will be issued in future years.

The permit hunt is part of the Management Plan for Elk in the Yukon released in 2008 and now available on the Environment Yukon website or from the Moose, Elk & Deer Biologist at (867) 667-5787.

This year is the fourth year of the PHA lottery for elk and interest in the hunt remains high. Each year more than 600 people apply for permits. Holding a permit is not a guarantee of a successful hunt. In 2011, 34 of 72 PHA permit holders were successful in harvesting an elk.

Pleae review 'Considerations when hunting deer and elk' on page 53 when planning your elk hunt.

Collared and Tagged Elk

Environment Yukon is undertaking ongoing monitoring to maintain reliable estimates of abundance, distribution, movement patterns and habitat use of elk in the Takhini Valley and Braeburn areas. As part of this program, Environment Yukon has placed radio telemetry collars on elk in these areas. Please do not hunt collared elk.

While it is unlawful to hunt collared wildlife, it can happen in error. If this should happen to you, report it immediately to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician at the nearest Environment Yukon office. If the collar is returned to Environment Yukon, no offence has been committed. Also, 90 to 120 elk still have ear-tags. Some of these elk may have been immobilized. See **page 3** for information about eating the meat of collared, tagged or tattooed wildlife.

NOTE: Permission from the applicable First Nation is required to hunt elk on all Category A and Category B Settlement Land. See page 19–21 for details.

Detailed maps of the elk core and buffer areas including Category A and Category B Settlement Lands are available to view or purchase at Environment Yukon offices and to view on-line or download from:
www.environmentyukon.ca/maps/view/nav/3/17/.

Grizzly Bears

See illustration under Black Bears, page 58.

Female grizzly bears with cubs and all cubs are protected from hunting.

A grizzly bear cub includes any grizzly bear that is less than three years old. Bears that appear to have big ears relative to their head size are probably young bears.

Bait: It is unlawful to use bait for bear hunting.

Attaching the Seal

Grizzly bear seals should be attached to the hide. See **page 11** for more information about seals.

Evidence of Sex and Species

The complete skull together with the baculum (penis bone) or penis sheath and scrotum attached to the hide is considered evidence of sex for a male grizzly bear. The complete skull together with the vulva attached to the hide is considered evidence of sex for a female grizzly bear. You must keep evidence of sex until a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician has completed the mandatory biological inspections.

Compulsory Submission

When you kill a grizzly bear you must deliver the complete skull and, if it is a female, the vulva attached to the hide or, if it is a male, the baculum attached to the hide or the penis sheath and scrotum attached to the hide, to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician **no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which the grizzly bear was killed (or upon the request of a Conservation Officer).**

Defending Life or Property

If you are forced to kill a bear in defence of life or property you must report the kill to a Conservation Officer as soon as possible. You will be required to submit the head and the pelt with claws attached. For more information on your rights and obligations in defending life and property, read the regulations applying to non-hunting kills on **page 27–28.**

Population Outlook

Grizzly bears inhabit the entire Yukon from the B.C. border to Herschel Island off the Arctic coast. Since Yukon's northern interior environment is less productive than southern or coastal environments, our bears are spread fairly thin over the landscape. The territorial population is estimated at 6,000 to 7,000 animals.

Wildlife managers are working to reduce the harvest of female bears and the number of bears that are destroyed each year because of human-bear conflicts. The reproductive rate of the species is so low that the loss of a few female bears can have a significant impact on a population.

Please see the request for kill locations and hide samples on **page 6**.

Southern Lakes Grizzly Bear Study

The Yukon government, in collaboration with First Nations in the area, is conducting a grizzly bear population study in the Southern Lakes area. **(See page 4.)** Though the study focuses on grizzly bears, black bears may also inadvertently be caught in traps.

Hunters eating bear meat need to be aware of potential human health concerns associated with immobilization drugs used in research activities. If you intend to eat the meat of a bear that you have harvested from the Southern Lakes or surrounding area, check the gums for lip tattoos. If the bear has a tattoo, record the number and contact Environment Yukon. We will be able to tell you if it is safe to eat the meat.

One Grizzly Bear Every Three Years

The bag limit for grizzly bears in all open subzones is one bear every three licence years. This means if you shoot a grizzly bear in the 2012–13 season you cannot take another grizzly bear **anywhere in Yukon** until the 2015–16 season.

Selecting Males

It is difficult to judge the sex of a bear in the field. Unless you have considerable experience distinguishing males from females, AVOID HUNTING BEARS THAT ARE TRAVELING TOGETHER. Bears travel together as spring breeding pairs, as recently weaned two- or three-year-olds, and as families consisting of females with new cubs, yearlings, or two-year-old offspring.

If you do encounter a solitary bear, these tips may help you determine its sex:

- Adult male grizzly bears are generally dark; they have smooth fur, tiny ears, wide shoulders, square heads, and long necks.
- A female urinates behind her back legs. A male urinates in front of his back legs.
- Grizzly bears found in high alpine areas are most likely to be females.

To help you learn more about identifying the sex and age of Yukon grizzly bears, a 68-minute video, *Take A Closer Look*, is available on loan from your community library or Environment Yukon office. Copies may be purchased from the Yukon Fish and Game Association for $25 by phoning (867) 667-4263.

Garbage kills bears

When a bear learns that people produce tasty garbage, it becomes a threat to all of us. Sooner or later, that spoiled bear will have to be killed. Bears deserve better treatment than that. So please pack all of your garbage out of the bush. Burying flattened cans does not work. Bears and other animals will soon dig up the site.

It is an offence under the Wildlife Act *to leave food, garbage or other attractants available to bears or other dangerous wildlife. Leaving garbage in the backcountry is also an offence under the* Environment Act.

Black Bears

Is it a black bear or a grizzly?

Black Bear

1. Highest point of back is over the hind legs. No prominent shoulder hump.
2. In profile, muzzle is straight and long.
3. Front claws are dark coloured, relatively short and well curved.

Grizzly Bear

1. Highest point of back is muscular hump over front shoulders.
2. In profile, brow gives face a dished or concave look. Not as well defined in yearlings.
3. Front claws are light coloured, 10 cm long or longer, slightly curved.

! Female black bears with cubs, and all cubs, are protected from hunting. A black bear cub includes any black bear that is less than two years old.

Any black bears found together in autumn are a female and cub family group. They are protected. A female black bear may hide her cubs in a tree for up to five hours while she feeds. So please take the time to make sure that the bear you are hunting is alone.

! Bait: It is unlawful to use bait for bear hunting.

Attaching the Seal

Black bear seals can be attached to the hide or skull. See **page 11** for more information about seals.

! Compulsory Submission

When you kill a black bear, you must deliver the complete skull to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician **no later than 15 days after the end of the month in which the black bear was killed (or upon the request of a Conservation Officer).**

Defending Life or Property

If you are forced to kill a bear in defence of life or property you must report the kill to a Conservation Officer as soon as possible. You will be required to submit the head and the pelt with claws attached. For more information on your rights and obligations in defending life and property, read the regulations applying to non-hunting kills on **page 27–28**.

Population Outlook

Black bears are distributed from the B.C.-Yukon border to the northern tree line near Old Crow. They are most numerous in the southern and central parts of the territory. A rough estimate puts the Yukon black bear population at about 10,000 animals.

Yukon's mountainous terrain tends to concentrate the range of the black bear. Unlike the grizzly, this is a forest bear and its range in Yukon is confined to the river valleys and their finger-like strips of forested habitat.

Please see the request for kill locations and hide samples on **page 6**.

Southern Lakes Grizzly Bear Study

The Yukon government, in collaboration with First Nations in the area, is conducting a grizzly bear population study in the Southern Lakes area. **(See page 4.)** Though the study focuses on grizzly bears, black bears may also inadvertently be caught in traps.

Hunters eating bear meat need to be aware of potential human health concerns associated with immobilization drugs used in research activities. If you intend to eat the meat of a bear that you have harvested from the Southern Lakes or surrounding area, check the gums for lip tattoos. If the bear has a tattoo, record the number and contact Environment Yukon. We will be able to tell you if it is safe to eat the meat.

Eat that bear

The law does not require you to save the meat when you kill a bear. But if you leave the meat in the bush, you're giving up a lot of decent meals. To eliminate the risk of trichinosis, just cook the meat to an internal temperature of 150 F. If your bear has a strong flavour, marinate the meat overnight or have it made into sausage. Pick up a copy of Yukon Bear Bacon and Boot Grease Recipes *for ideas and instructions.*

Polar Bears

Throughout the winter, small numbers of polar bears hunt along a narrow strip of Yukon's Arctic coast, on Herschel Island, and on the offshore ice. In midsummer, these bears move northward with the retreating edge of the ice pack.

In recent years, DNA testing has proven that grizzly and polar bears have been cross-breeding in the wild. Their off-spring are known as "grolar" bears. These bears have the same protection as polar bears.

Through their land claim agreement, the Inuvialuit of the western Arctic have the exclusive right to harvest polar bears on the Yukon's North Slope.

Wolves, Coyotes and Wolverines

Wolves and coyotes may be taken on a big game licence. Wolverines may be taken on a big game licence only by resident hunters and hunters guided by a registered Yukon outfitter. It is unlawful to waste the pelts of these animals.

Compulsory Pelt Sealing for Wolves and Wolverines

If you kill a wolf or a wolverine you must submit the pelt to a Conservation Officer **within 15 days of the end of the month in which the animal was killed or BEFORE the pelt is sold or transferred,** whichever comes first. Pelts are sealed with a numbered metal tag. A $10.00 sealing fee is charged for wolf and wolverine pelts, GST extra.

Specially Protected and Other Wildlife

Cougars

The carcass of a male cougar was found near Watson Lake in the fall of 2000. Twenty-five reliable cougar sightings in Yukon since 1944 suggest cougars were present in low numbers. The carcass, however, was the first hard evidence that cougars range here. Recently, photographic evidence was provided. A strong relationship between cougar sightings and mule deer observations indicates cougars may have followed the mule deer, its prime food source, as mule deer expanded their range into Yukon. Please report all cougar sightings to Environment Yukon. **All cougars are protected from hunting.**

Chisana Caribou Herd

The Chisana Caribou Herd is protected from hunting. From 2003 to 2006, captive rearing was used to stabilize the herd. Herd population is now estimated at 700 caribou. The herd will be managed in accordance with the *Management Plan for the Chisana Caribou Herd.*

Muskox

The Yukon muskox population is believed to number 150–200 animals in several small herds ranging across the Yukon North Slope. **Muskox have been removed from the specially protected list but are not open to hunting.** A muskox management plan is being developed. There may be future harvesting opportunities.

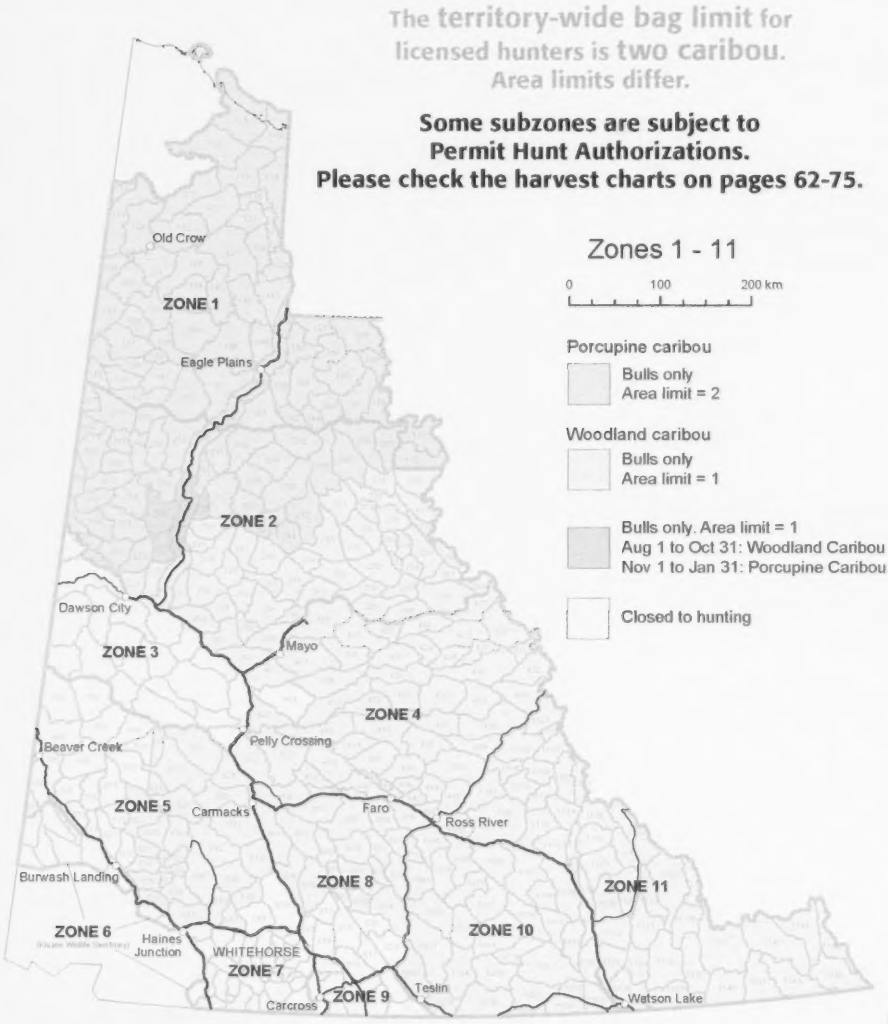
Caribou Bag Limits for Licensed Hunters

The territory-wide bag limit for licensed hunters is two caribou. Area limits differ.

The map below (available in full-colour at Environment Yukon offices or from www.env.gov.yk.ca/maps/view/nav/3/17) illustrates the different areas.

- All licensed hunters are limited to one bull only when hunting woodland caribou in central and southern Yukon.
- All licensed hunters are limited to two bulls only when hunting Porcupine caribou in northern Yukon.
- All hunters must report their harvest.

Note that Subzones 2–16, 2–23, 2–27, 2–28 and 2–39 are range for woodland caribou in the fall, but for Porcupine Caribou in the winter if the herd is in the area.



Season Dates and Bag Limits

The bag limits listed under each zone in the pages that follow are territory-wide bag limits. For example, you can shoot only one moose each year in Yukon; NOT one moose in each zone.

Exceptions: Inuvialuit hunters can access a special permit to hunt grizzly bears annually. Caribou hunters have area limits and territory-wide limits. See **page 61.**

ZONE 1

Special Area Restrictions

Ivvavik National Park, Vuntut National Park, Herschel Island Territorial Park

These parks are closed to licensed hunting. Inuvialuit beneficiaries have the exclusive right to hunt within Ivvavik National Park and Herschel Island Territorial Park for subsistence purposes. Vuntut Gwitchin beneficiaries have the exclusive right to hunt within Vuntut National Park for subsistence purposes.

Note: Subzones 1–02, 1–03, 1–06 to 1–11, 1–16 and 1–20 are now part of Ivvavik and Vuntut National Parks and no longer appear on the map or in the harvest chart.

Dempster Highway

Week-long closures

Caribou hunting may be closed for a one-week period in the fall to let the leaders cross the Dempster Highway. The closure will be announced in local media.

Big game no-hunting corridor

Big game hunting is prohibited within 500 metres either side of the centre line of the Dempster Highway from kilometre 68 to the NWT border. Small game and game bird hunting is permitted in the corridor. *This regulation is currently not being applied to caribou hunting.*

Development corridor

The Dempster Highway development corridor extends to 8 km either side of the centre line of the Dempster Highway from kilometre 68 to the NWT border *(Area Development Act)*.

- **Off-road vehicles:** Off-road use of vehicles including all terrain vehicles and motorized trail bikes is prohibited within the Dempster Highway development corridor.
- **Snowmobiles:** The use of snowmobiles is prohibited within the Dempster Highway development corridor until the ground is covered with snow. Restrictions on snowmobile use will be lifted each fall when conditions are right, and will be advertised in local media.

Ni'iinlii Njik (Fishing Branch) Wilderness Preserve

Environment Yukon respectfully asks all hunters not to hunt grizzly bears inside the Ni'iinlii Njik Wilderness Preserve. Please read **page 9** for more information.

Sheep Hunting in the Richardson Mtns (GMS 1–25 & 1–28)

Two sheep permits will be issued for GMS 1–25 and 1–28. Mt. Dennis is excluded from the permit hunt area.

Species	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
1–01	CLOSED	CLOSED
1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Female Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou		
1–01	CLOSED	CLOSED
* *MAY BE CLOSED for a one-week period each fall, to be announced.*		
1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–52, 1–53*, 1–54*, 1–55*, 1–56*, 1–57 to 1–72	Aug 1 to Jan 31	Two See explanatory map on page 61.
Male Sheep		
1–25, 1–28 *Permit hunt only (see p.13-14)*	Aug 1 to Sept 15	One
1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–24, 1–26, 1–27, 1–29 to 1–72	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Deer		
1–01 to 1–14	CLOSED	CLOSED
1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72 *Permit hunt only (see p.13-14)*	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Spring Black Bear		
1–01	CLOSED	CLOSED
1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
1–01	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring Grizzly Bear		
1–39, 1–53, 1–54	CLOSED	CLOSED
1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–38, 1–40 to 1–52, 1–55 to 1–72	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–14 *Special permit required (see p.14)*	Apr 15 to June 21	One each year
Fall Grizzly Bear		
1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–14 *Special permit required (see p.14)*	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–38, 1–40 to 1–52, 1–55 to 1–72	Aug 1 to Nov 15	One (total) every three licence years
1–39, 1–53, 1–54	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wolverine		
1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–14	CLOSED	CLOSED
1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		
1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–14	CLOSED	CLOSED
1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven (residents) Two (non-residents)
Coyote		
1–01, 1–04, 1–05, 1–12 to 1–14	CLOSED	CLOSED
1–15, 1–17 to 1–19, 1–21 to 1–72	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit
Muskox		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED

Special Area Restrictions

Dempster Highway

Big game no-hunting corridor

Big game hunting is prohibited within 500 metres either side of the centre line of the Dempster Highway from kilometre 68 to the NWT border. Small game and game bird hunting is permitted in the corridor. *This regulation is currently not being applied to caribou hunting.*

Development corridor

The Dempster Highway development corridor extends to 8 km either side of the centre line of the Dempster Highway from kilometre 68 to the NWT border.

- **Off-road vehicles:** Off-road use of vehicles including all terrain vehicles and motorized trail bikes is prohibited within the Dempster Highway development corridor.
- **Snowmobiles:** The use of snowmobiles is prohibited within the Dempster Highway development corridor until the ground is covered with snow. Restrictions on snowmobile use will be lifted each fall when conditions are right, and will be advertised in local media.

Hunting in Tombstone Territorial Park

While hunting is allowed in Tombstone Territorial Park, hunters are asked to use caution and consideration when hunting. Be aware of the proximity of others who may also be using the area. And please do not leave gut piles on or near trails.

Managing Harvest of the Hart River Caribou Herd

To manage the harvest of the Hart River Caribou Herd, GMS 2–16, 2–23, 2–27, 2–28 and 2–39 will be closed to caribou hunting by emergency order on November 1 unless the Porcupine Caribou Herd is also in the area.

Support the Hides for Habitat project

If you get a moose, caribou or bison this season, you'll have an opportunity to contribute to wildlife conservation while making full use of the animal. Donate the hide to the Hides for Habitat project and the revenue from its sale will be used to fund habitat conservation and anti-poaching efforts.

Each green hide has a value of $25 to $50 depending on its condition. The hides will be tanned and then sold for use in making clothing and crafts. The Yukon Fish and Game Association in cooperation with Environment Yukon will use 100 per cent of the revenue for conservation efforts, not office expenses.

Well-fleshed hides with few holes have the highest value. Dried hides have the lowest value. So please bring in your hides fresh, frozen or salted. (Salted hides should be well fleshed out to make sure the salt can penetrate.) Half hides are also accepted.

If you live in Whitehorse, bring your moose, caribou and bison hides to Tutshi Tanning Limited at 48 MacDonald Road in Porter Creek (633-4293). If you live outside of Whitehorse, please contact your local Conservation Officer.

Species	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Female Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou		
** MAY BE CLOSED for a one-week period each fall, to be announced.*		
Woodland Caribou		
2–24, 2–25, 2–29, 2–40, 2–41, 2–45 to 2–64, 2–65, 2–70 to 2–93	Aug 1 to Oct 31	Area limit is One. See explanatory map on page 61.
Woodland Caribou		
2–16, 2–23, 2–27*, 2–28*, 2–39	Aug 1 to Oct 31	
Porcupine Caribou		
2–16, 2–23, 2–27*, 2–28*, 2–39	Nov 1 to Jan 31 only if Porcupine Caribou Herd is in the area	Area limit is Two. See explanatory map on page 61.
Porcupine Caribou		
2–01 to 2–15, 2–17 to 2–22, 2–26*, 2–30 to 2–38, 2–42 to 2–44, 2–66 to 2–69	Aug 1 to Jan 31	
Male Sheep		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Male Deer		
All subzones *Permit hunt only (see p.13-14)*	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk		
All subzones *Permit required (see p.14)*	April 1 to Mar 31	One
Spring Black Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring Grizzly Bear		
2–26 to 2–28	CLOSED	CLOSED
2–01 to 2–25, 2–29 to 2–93	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall Grizzly Bear		
2–01 to 2–25, 2–29 to 2–93	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
2–26 to 2–28	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wolverine		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven (residents) Two (non-residents)
Coyote		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

In memory of Pete and Sharon Jensen, respected long time Yukon residents and operators of Pete Jensen Outfitting located in the Ogilvie Mountains.

ZONE 3

Special Area Restrictions

There are no special area restrictions in Zone 3.

Species	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Female Caribou All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Bison All subzones *Permit required (see p.14)*	Sept 1 to Mar 31	One
Male Sheep All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Deer All subzones *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk All subzones *Permit required (see p.14)*	April 1 to Mar 31	One
Spring Black Bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring Grizzly Bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall Grizzly Bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven (residents) Two (non-residents)
Coyote All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

ZONE 4

Special Area Restrictions

Ethel Lake Caribou Herd voluntary no-hunting request

Environment Yukon respectfully asks all hunters not to hunt the Ethel Lake Caribou Herd this season. The herd ranges in subzones 3–18, 4–01 to 4–04, 4–09 and 4–10. See **page 9** for more information.

Ddhaw Ghro (Subzone 4–03) formerly McArthur Wildlife Sanctuary

Ddhaw Ghro is closed to all hunting.

Faro area (Subzones 4–42 to 4–46, and 4–51)

See **pages 9 and 43** for information on a voluntary moose harvest management system in subzones 4–42 to 4–46. Subzone 4–51 is closed to all big game hunting.

Species	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
4–03, 4–51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Female Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou		
4–03, 4–51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52	Aug 1 to Oct 31	Area limit is One. See explanatory map on page 61.
Bison		
4–03, 4–51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52 *Permit required (see p.13–14)*	Sept 1 to Mar 31	One
Male Sheep		
4–03, 4–46, 4–47, 4–51, 4–52	CLOSED	CLOSED
4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–45, 4–48 to 4–50	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Deer		
4–03, 4–51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52 *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk		
4–03, 4–51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52 *Permit required (see p.14)*	April 1 to Mar 31	One
Spring Black Bear		
4–03, 4–51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
4–03, 4–51	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring Grizzly Bear		
4–03, 4–51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall Grizzly Bear		
4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
4–03, 4–51	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wolverine		
4–03, 4–51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		
4–03, 4–51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven (residents) Two (non–residents)
Coyote		
4–03, 4–51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4–01, 4–02, 4–04 to 4–50, 4–52	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

ZONE 5

Special Area Restrictions

Takhini Hotsprings Road

All hunting is prohibited within 800 metres either side of the Takhini Hotsprings Road from the Klondike Highway to 800 metres beyond the Takhini Hot Springs.

Vehicle use in the East Kluane area (Subzones 5–34 and 5–36 to 5–39)

The use of vehicles for the purpose of hunting, including transporting wildlife or transporting hunters, is allowed only on designated routes in subzones 5–34, 5–36, 5–37, 5–38 and 5–39. Designated routes are as follows:

- Silver City to Cultus Bay
- Cultus Bay to Fourth of July Creek
- Fourth of July Creek road
- Cultus Bay to Gladstone Creek
- Gladstone Creek to Printer's Creek
- Kloo Lake roads
- McKinley Creek trail
- Christmas Bay access road
- Jarvis River trail
- Ruby Creek trail
- the Old Alaska Highway between the Alaska Highway and Silver City
- the Alaska Highway between Jarvis River and Slims River Bridge.

Aircraft, excluding helicopters, used to transport hunters for the purposes of hunting are allowed. The use of a snowmobile is permitted ony for the purpose of hunting or transporting bison during the bison season. No other species may be hunted or transported by snowmobile at any time.

A detailed map of designated routes is available to view or purchase at Environment Yukon offices, and to view on-line or download from www.environmentyukon.ca/maps/view/nav/3/17/.

North Alaska Highway: big game no-hunting corridor

No hunting of big game is allowed within 1 km either side of the Alaska Highway from the Slims River bridge westward to the Yukon-Alaska border. Small game and game bird hunting is allowed in the corridor.

Bison Extended Season Areas

North Klondike Highway: within 1 km west of the North Klondike Highway from Whitehorse to Braeburn.

Alaska Highway: within 3 km north of the Alaska Highway from Whitehorse to the Slims River Bridge.

A detailed map of the bison core range and hunt areas are available to view or purchase at Environment Yukon offices and to view on-line or download from www.environmentyukon.ca/maps/view/nav/3/17/.

Species	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
5–22 to 5–24, 5–26	CLOSED	CLOSED
5–28, 5–30 to 5–42, 5–45 to 5–47 *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
5–01 to 5–21, 5–25, 5–27, 5–29, 5–43, 5–44, 5–48 to 5–51	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Female Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou		
5–01 to 5–10, 5–12, 5–14 to 5–21, 5–28, 5–49 to 5–51	CLOSED	CLOSED
5–11, 5–13, 5–22 to 5–27, 5–29 to 5–48 *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Oct 31	Area limit is One. See explanatory map on page 61.
Bison		
5–01, 5–04 to 5–07 *Permit required (see p.14)*	Sept 1 to Mar 31	One
5–02, 5–03, 5–08 to 5–51 *Permit required (see p.14)*	Nov 1 to Dec 31 Feb 15 to Mar 31	One
Extended Season Areas as described *Permit required (see p.14)*	Sept 1 to Mar 31	One
Male Sheep		
5–01 to 5–49, 5–51	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
5–50 *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Deer		
All subzones *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk		
5–44, portions of 5–45, 5–47 to 5–50 *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	See permit	One
5–01 to 5–43, portions of 5–45, 5–46, 5–51 *Permit required (see p.14)*	April 1 to Mar 31	One
Spring Black Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	
Fall Grizzly Bear		One (total) every three licence years
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		Seven (residents) Two (non-residents)
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	
Coyote		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

ZONE 6

Special Area Restrictions

Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary (Zone 6)

Zone 6 is closed to all hunting in 2012 except the Kluane sheep permit hunt.

Species	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Female Caribou All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Bison All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Sheep 6–01 to 6–03, 6–05, 6–09 to 6–13	CLOSED	CLOSED
Portions of 6–04, 6–06, 6–07, 6–08 *Yukon resident permit hunt only (see p.13 and 49)*	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Portions of 6–04, 6–06, 6–07, 6–08 *Non-resident permit hunt only (see p.49)*	July 21 to Oct 31	One
Goat All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Deer All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Elk All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring Black Bear All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Fall Black Bear All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring Grizzly Bear All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Fall Grizzly Bear All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wolverine All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wolf All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Coyote All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED

ZONE 7

Special Area Restrictions

Annie Lake Road

All hunting is prohibited within 800 metres either side of the Annie Lake Road from the Carcross Road to kilometre 20.5.

Species	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
All subzones *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
7–01 to 7–12 *Extended season permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Nov 1 to Mar 31	One
Female Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Bison		
All subzones *Permit required (see p.14)*	Sept 1 to Mar 31	One
Male Sheep		
7–15, 7–18, 7–19, 7–34 to 7–36	CLOSED	CLOSED
7–01 to 7–13, 7–20, 7–24, 7–26, 7–28, 7–29, 7–33	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
7–14, 7–16, 7–21 to 7–23, 7–25, 7–27, 7–30 to 7–32 *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat		
7–01 to 7–33, 7–36	CLOSED	CLOSED
7–34, 7–35 *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Male Deer		
All subzones *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk		
Portions of 7–04, 7–05, 7–13 to 7–15, 7–18 *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	See permit	One
7–01 to 7–03, portions of 7–04, 7–06 to 7–12, 7–16, 7–17, 7–19 to 7–36 *Permit required (see p.14)*	April 1 to Mar 31	One
Spring Black Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven (residents) Two (non-residents)
Coyote		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

ZONE 8

Special Area Restrictions

There are no special area restrictions in Zone 8.

Moose Harvest Reporting in GMS 8–24 to 8–27

Hunters harvesting moose in GMS 8–24, 8–25, 8–26 and 8–27 are now required to report their harvest on a subarea basis through specific landmark references in the kill report. Maps defining these areas are available at district Environment Yukon offices.

Please see **page 4** for information on a moose study taking place in this area.

Species	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Female Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou		
8–01 to 8–11, 8–18 to 8–25	Aug 1 to Oct 31	Area limit is One. See explanatory map on page 61.
8–12 to 8–17, 8–26, 8–27	CLOSED	CLOSED
Bison		
All subzones *Permit required (see p.14)*	Sept 1 to Mar 31	One
Male Sheep		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Deer		
All subzones *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk		
Portions of 8–01, portions of 8–04 *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	See permit	One
Portions of 8–01, 8–02, 8–03, portions of 8–04, 8–05 to 8–27 *Permit required (see p.14)*	April 1 to Mar 31	One
Spring Black Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven (residents) Two (non-residents)
Coyote		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

ZONE 9

Special Area Restrictions

Annie Lake Road

All hunting is prohibited within 800 metres either side of the Annie Lake Road from the Carcross Road to kilometre 20.5.

Species	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
9–01 to 9–07 *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
9–08 to 9–11	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Female Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Bison		
All subzones *Permit required (see p.14)*	Sept 1 to Mar 31	One
Male Sheep		
9–01, 9–02, 9–04 to 9–11	CLOSED	CLOSED
9–03 *Boathunting only. Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Deer		
All subzones *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk		
All subzones *Permit required (see p.14)*	April 1 to Mar 31	One
Spring Black Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven (residents) Two (non-residents)
Coyote		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

ZONE 10

Special Area Restrictions

Please see **page 4** for information on a moose study taking place in this area.

Please check the public notice on **page 40** regarding regulations and safety in the Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area

Meister Logging Road: big game no-hunting corridor

Big game hunting is prohibited within 1 km either side of the Meister main logging road from the north shore of the Rancheria River to the end of the road, and along the full length of the East Meister main line and all spur roads.

Species	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Female Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou		
10–01 to 10–04, 10–10 to 10–16, 10–20 to 10–32	Aug 1 to Oct 31	Area limit is One. See explanatory map on page 61.
10–05 to 10–09, 10–17 to 10–19 *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Sept 24	Area limit is One. See explanatory map on page 61.
Bison		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Sheep		
10–22, 10–28	CLOSED	CLOSED
10–01 to 10–21, 10–23 to 10–27, 10–29 to 10–32	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Deer		
All subzones *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring Black Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven (residents) Two (non-residents)
Coyote		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

ZONE 11

Special Area Restrictions

There are no special area restrictions in Zone 11.

Species	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Female Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou		
11–01, 11–19, 11–24 to 11–46	Aug 1 to Oct 31	Area limit is One. See explanatory map on page 61.
11–02 to 11–18, 11–20 to 11–23 *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Sept 24	Area limit is One. See explanatory map on page 61.
Bison		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Sheep		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat		
11–25	CLOSED	CLOSED
11–01 to 11–24, 11–26 to 11–46	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Male Deer		
All subzones *Permit hunt only (see p.13–14)*	Aug 1 to Nov 30	One
Elk		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring Black Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Seven (residents) Two (non-residents)
Coyote		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

Cooperative Wildlife Management

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board

The Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board considers territory-wide fish and wildlife issues, consults with the public and advises the appropriate Minister, First Nations and Renewable Resources Councils on how those issues should be addressed. You can write to the Board about your fish and wildlife questions and concerns or drop in to the office at 106 Main Street in Whitehorse. Address your concerns to:

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board, Box 31104, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5P7
Phone: (867) 667-3754 Fax: (867) 393-6947 www.yfwmb.ca.

Renewable Resources Councils

Local Renewable Resources Councils have been set up in the traditional territories of ten First Nations with completed land claim agreements. These Councils consider local fish and wildlife issues, consult with community residents and make recommendations to appropriate Ministers, First Nations and the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board. If you live in a region that has a Renewable Resources Council you can approach its members with any questions or concerns you have about fish and wildlife in your area.

Alsek Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 634-2524, Fax: (867) 634-2527
Box 2077, Haines Junction, Yukon Y0B 1L0

Carmacks Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 863-6838, Fax: (867) 863-6429
Box 122, Carmacks, Yukon Y0B 1C0

Carcross/Tagish Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 399-4923
Box 70, Tagish, Yukon Y0B 1T0

Dän Keyi Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 841-5820, Fax: (867) 841-5821
Box 50, Burwash Landing, Yukon Y0B 1V0

Dawson District Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 993-6976, Fax: (867) 993-6093
Box 1380, Dawson, Yukon Y0B 1G0

Laberge Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 393-3940, Call to fax.
#202-102 Copper Rd., Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2Z6

Mayo District Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 996-2942, Fax: (867) 996-2948
Box 249, Mayo, Yukon Y0B 1M0

North Yukon Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 966-3034, Fax: (867) 966-3036
Box 80, Old Crow, Yukon Y0B 1N0

Selkirk Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 537-3937, Fax (867) 537-3939
Box 32, Pelly Crossing, Yukon Y0B 1P0

Teslin Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 390-2323, Fax: (867) 390-2919
Box 186, Teslin, Yukon Y0A 1B0

Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)

WMAC(NS) was set up in 1988 under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. The Council provides advice to federal and territorial Ministers, Inuvialuit co-management bodies and other groups on managing wildlife, habitat and harvesting on the Yukon North Slope. If you have any concerns about wildlife on the Yukon North slope you can contact the Council at:

Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)
Box 31539, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6K8. Phone: (867) 633-5476
wmacns@web.ca www.wmacns.ca

Porcupine Caribou Management Board

The Porcupine Caribou Management Board (PCMB) was set up under the Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement of 1985. If you have any questions or concerns about the Porcupine Caribou Herd you can contact the Board at:

Porcupine Caribou Management Board, Box 31723, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6L3
Phone: (867) 633-4780, pcmb@taiga.net or taiga.net/pcmb

The Boning Out Method

The boning out method is a good way to cut down on the weight you'll have to pack out after a successful hunt in a remote location. Use this method to remove the meat from the bones as you field dress the animal.

Step 1: Attach the seal

The first thing you should do is cancel your big game seal and attach it to the carcass. To find out where to attach the seal, check the part of this booklet that provides information on your species **(pages 42–60)**.

Step 2: Skin the topside of the carcass

With the animal lying on either side, start your first cut at the base of the neck. Cut through the hide but not the muscle underneath. Continue your cut lengthwise from the throat down the mid-line of the belly to the anus.

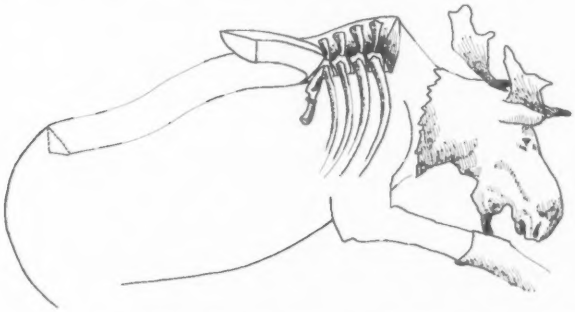
Next, cut through the hide on the back of each topside leg at the knee. Continue these cuts downward to join the main cut you made along the mid-line of the belly. Make a circular cut through the hide around each knee joint. Now skin the complete upper side of the animal around to the backbone.

Step 3: Remove the topside legs

Raise the topside front leg and cut it off by slicing through the meat from the armpit to the shoulder. There is no bone-to-bone connection in the shoulder. Just run your knife between the large flat shoulder blade and the ribs. Once the leg is severed, set it aside on a clean surface such as a tarp, game bag or the half-skinned hide.

Next, raise the topside hind leg and carefully cut along the pelvis toward the ball and socket joint at the hip. Sever the joint and continue your cut through to the top of the pelvis until the leg is completely severed. Set it aside.

Step 4: Remove the topside backstrap and neck slab



Remove the topside backstrap by making two long, deep cuts lengthwise on the back of the carcass. The cuts will join at the backbone to form a "V" shape. Make the first cut down along the mid-line of the back to the point where the spine joins the ribs. This cut should run from the neck to the pelvis. Make the second cut along the side of the ribs and run it upward to join the first cut along the top of the rib cage. This cut should also run from the neck to the pelvis. When it's finished the backstrap should come off in one long strip. Next, fillet the slabs of muscle off the topside of the neck.

Step 5: Repeat steps 3 and 4 on the other side

Roll the carcass over onto the half-skinned hide to expose the other side. Skin the other half of the carcass. Then repeat the cuts and procedures described in steps 3 and 4 to remove the legs, backstrap and neck slabs from the other side of the carcass.

Step 6: Remove the flank, tenderloin, liver and kidneys

Carefully cut open the belly from the bottom of the rib cage to the genitals without puncturing the stomach or intestines. Do this by making a small cut where the diaphragm joins the ribs. Insert two fingers into the puncture to guide the point of the knife as you cut back towards the genitals.

Next, cut away the flank and set it aside. Remove the guts and set aside the liver and kidneys. Remove the strips of tenderloin from the underside of the backbone between the ribs and pelvis.

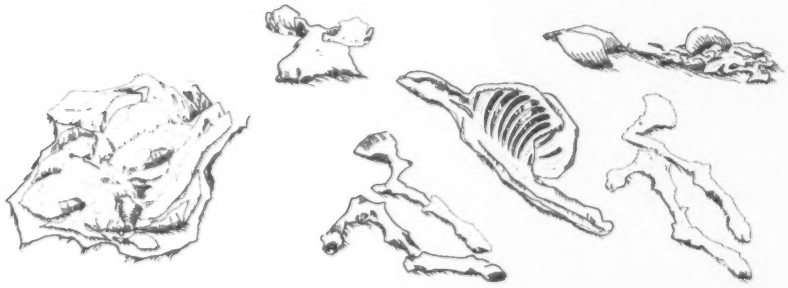
Step 7: Remove the ribs and heart

Split or remove the brisket, then remove the lungs and heart from the chest cavity, placing the heart with your meat pile. If you plan on packing out the ribs with the bone in, remove the two halves of the rib cage with a saw or use a knife to cut through the cartilage where the ribs join the spine. To bone out the ribs in place, fillet the slabs of meat off the outside of the rib cage and then cut out the strips of meat from between the ribs.

Step 8: Remove the remaining meat

Next, check the carcass over carefully and remove any remaining pieces of edible meat. Finally, remove the meat from the legs you set aside earlier.

After you've removed all the edible meat you should be left with a gut pile and a clean skeleton. The meat should be hung in a cool (just above 0°C), dry, well-ventilated place that is protected from flies. Let the meat hang for 7 to 10 days to age and tenderize before cutting it up in meal-size portions for the freezer. Meat will spoil if not hung properly, especially if temperatures are not cold enough or if ventilation is poor.



Legal evidence of sex and species

Conservation Officers must be able to determine the species and gender of any harvested wildlife. Legal requirements vary from species to species. Please read the requirements for Evidence of Sex and Species on **page 26.**

2 Keep it cool, keep it clean, keep it dry and keep scavengers away

Keep it cool: The faster the meat cools, the better it will be. Start dressing out the animal shortly after it's killed.

Keep it clean: Spilled urine, faeces or stomach contents can taint the meat. So can blood clots or shot-up meat. Be careful not to puncture the bladder, intestines or stomach, and trim away any shot-up meat.

Keep it dry: A dry protective crust will protect the meat from egg-laying insects and prevent spoiling. This crust will form only if the meat is wiped dry and exposed to the air.

The field-butchered pieces of meat should be wrapped in game bags or cheese cloth. This will protect the meat while allowing air to circulate around it. Do not wrap the meat in plastic garbage bags or it will spoil quickly.

Keep scavengers away: If you must leave your meat pile for short periods as you make a series of packing trips, urinate around the pile or leave a jacket or other piece of clothing on the pile. Although they aren't fool-proof, these techniques will often keep scavengers away from the meat.

A First Nation Perspective on Big Game

"When you kill something, the animal gives its life for you. So you've got to give thanks to the great spirit. Something had to die for you to continue with your life. That's the way I look at it." – Art Johns, Carcross/Tagish First Nation Elder

The hunting traditions of Yukon First Nation peoples have grown out of their intimate relationship with the natural world. Through wise use of local resources, the first people of the Yukon were able to feed, cloth and shelter themselves while developing rich communities and cultures, long before the White Pass Railway and the Alaska Highway provided transportation routes for imported foods. Moose and caribou in particular provided a bountiful source of food and raw material such as bone, hide and sinew.

While the equipment used by First Nation hunters has changed over the last 200 years, the way in which moose and caribou are used has remained essentially the same for countless generations. Art Johns of the Carcross/Tagish First Nation knows all about traditional uses of moose and caribou. In his desire to communicate respect for wildlife, and help reduce the waste of wild meat, he has graciously provided the information you will read in the next two pages.

Field dressing

When Art Johns dresses out a moose or caribou, he does a few things differently from the classic field dressing method. Before gutting the animal he cuts off the head, skins the carcass, and removes the shoulders and hams. Then he guts the animal in a unique way. Instead of cutting down the centre of the abdomen, he cuts around the edges of the flank or "belly flap". This flap of muscle, about 2 cm (1 in.) thick, covers the belly from the ribs to the pelvis and up to the back on each side. Art removes the belly flap in one large piece, emptying the belly cavity as he goes.

Eat everything – waste nothing

First Nation peoples traditionally eat all edible parts of a moose, right down to the hoofs. This practice avoids waste and shows proper respect for the animal that gave up its life. It also provides vitamins and nutrients which are concentrated in selected body parts.

Here's how Art Johns makes use of the whole animal.

Shoulders, hams, loin and back – Cut these large pieces of meat into roasts or steaks.

Neck and shanks – Cut a slab of meat off each side of the neck and use it in a stew or soup. The shank meat can be used the same way, or it can be left on the bone and roasted.

Brisket, ribs and flank – Ribs can be roasted in racks or cut up in smaller pieces and boiled. The brisket can be cooked the same way. The flank can be cut into small pieces and boiled or rolled into roasts if it has enough fat on it.

Head – Cut off the antlers, skin out the head and roast it over an open fire. Pick off the tender meat. The eyeballs are especially nutritious.

Moose nose – Singe the hair off the moose nose over an open fire, Cut the nose off the head just in front of the bone, then cut it in strips about 5 cm (2 in.) wide and boil them.

Bones – Leave some meat on the bones. Cut them in pieces about 10 cm (4 in.) long. Boil the bones, eat the meat off them and suck the rich marrow out of the centre.

Bone joints – The bone sections at the joints can be cut into smaller pieces and boiled in water. A fine "bone grease" will rise to the top of the pot. Let it cool until it gels and then skim it off. It makes excellent "butter" for eating with dry meat or other snacks.

Hoofs – Leave the hoofs attached to the lower legs. Burn the hair off and then boil the hoof and bone. Eat the meat off the bone right down to the hoofs.

Organs – The tongue can be boiled or roasted. The heart, kidneys and liver are usually fried. If the animal was rutting its liver may be swollen and inedible. If that's the case, leave it in the bush for the whisky jacks and ravens that keep you company.

Diaphragm – The diaphragm can be cut in strips and fried right at the kill site.

Guts – Only certain parts of the stomach and intestines should be eaten. It's best to learn directly from someone who knows the right parts. The large intestines are split lengthwise, washed out and boiled.

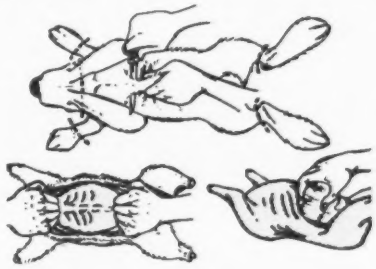
You can eat the organs, diaphragm, guts and flank right away. The remaining meat should be hung in a cool (just above 0°C), dry, well-ventilated place that is protected from flies. Let the meat hang for 7 to 10 days to age and tenderize before cutting it up in meal-size portions for the freezer. **Meat will spoil if not hung properly, especially if temperatures are not cold enough or if ventilation is poor.**

"If you show respect for the animal and treat it right, it will come back to you the next time you are hungry. If you don't show respect, it will not return. That's what we tell the children so they will learn how important it is to respect the animal."
– Art Johns Carcross/Tagish First Nation Elder

How to Clean Small Game

Here's one way to dress out snowshoe hares and arctic ground squirrels.

1. Remove the head and cut off the feet at the joints.
2. Pinch the loose skin on the back and cut through it with your knife.
3. Grasp the hide on both sides of the cut and pull apart.
4. Strip the hide completely off both ends.
5. Cut off the tail.
6. Open the body cavity at the mid-line on the belly.
7. Clean out the entrails.
8. Trim away any shot-up meat and tissue.
9. Wipe the carcass clean with dry grass or cloths.

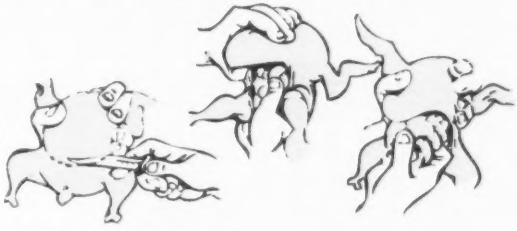


How to Clean Game Birds

If you decided to pluck the bird's feathers rather than skin it, you should start the job immediately. As soon as the bird dies its feathers begin to set more firmly in the skin. If you're going to skin the bird, you can do it in the field or you can leave the skin on to protect the meat until you get it home.

The skinning can wait but the gutting can't. If you don't gut the bird soon after you kill it, the meat will begin to spoil. Here's one way to clean the bird.

1. Hold the bird with the breast facing upward.
2. Cut into the body cavity at the base of the breast, following the breast's lower margin.
3. Bend the two sections back and away from each other.
4. Remove the entrails.
5. Wipe the body cavity with dry grass or cloths.
6. Let the carcass cool.



A First Nation Perspective on Small Game

Hazel Bunbury of the Ta'an Kwäch'än First Nation was raised on traditional foods on the shores of Lake Laberge and Fox Lake. "During the depression years" her mother told her, "the people at Lake Laberge lived like kings", harvesting ducks and geese, lake trout and whitefish, moose and gophers. The land was generous.

For years Hazel taught native languages at Whitehorse Elementary School. She still practices her hunting and fishing traditions at Lake Laberge, with her children or grandchildren at her side. She has provided the information on this page so others can learn about the value of small animals in First Nation culture, and the proper ways to show respect.

Gopher, or ground squirrel (tsäl/säl)

Gophers, or ground squirrels, have always been an important food source for Southern Tutchone people. They are tasty and fairly easy to catch. In old times, gophers sometimes saved people from starvation.

Gophers were once caught in snares made from eagle feathers. Today, traps and .22 calibre rifles are used. Gophers are eaten for a short period when they first emerge from their burrows in the spring. Then they are left alone to raise their young through the summer. In the fall, gophers are harvested once again when they are fat and healthy. Gopher skins are used to make vests, jackets, blankets and robes.

Gophers can be cleaned and cooked a few different ways. Hazel's method is simple and elegant:

- Skin it.
- Gut it.
- Cut off the feet and head.
- Roast it over a fire or boil it.

To Hazel, gophers do not have a wild taste. They taste like chicken or pork. She doesn't use too much salt because that would ruin the natural flavour.

Porcupine (dëch'äw)

Porcupine are not as plentiful as gophers and are usually harvested when seen along a trail or roadway. There are many legends about the porcupine and this animal is always treated with respect by First Nation people. It has a rich, dark meat that Hazel compares to a cross between pork and beef. When moose are in the rut, says Hazel, porcupine meat has a strong flavour and should not be eaten. Porcupine should not be taken in the spring either.

Porcupine can be cleaned and roasted over a fire or boiled, in the same way that gophers are eaten. The quills are used to make quillwork, jewelry and other ornaments. In old times, drinking cups made from porcupine feet were used for ritual purposes.

"Treat the animal with respect and it will treat you the same way. That's what my mom taught me. That's what I teach my children and grandchildren." – Hazel Bunbury, Ta'an Kwäch'än First Nation.

In Hazel's tradition, showing respect means you don't harass small animals, and you don't kill something unless you're going to eat it. It also means that when you talk about animals, you don't make fun of them or talk about them in any way that might be disrespectful.

Bear Safety for Hunters

Hunters need to be aware that the presence of meat and carcasses can increase the risk of bear encounters. This section includes general bear safety tips as well as special advice applying to kill sites.

Take these general precautions

Don't surprise a bear

- Choose travel routes with good visibility where possible.
- Stay alert and look ahead for bears.
- Approach thickets from upwind if you can.

- Make noise to let bears know you're coming.
- Travel in groups.
- Avoid traveling at night.
- Choose a campsite well away from wildlife and human trails.

Don't attract a bear

- Never feed a bear.
- Don't bring greasy, smelly foods such as bacon or canned fish.
- Pack your food in airtight containers such as zip-lock bags or hard plastic boxes.
- Thoroughly burn your garbage or pack it out in airtight containers.
- Move the food away from your tent at night.
- Don't bring food into your tent.

At the kill site

- Stay alert while field dressing your animal. Look around and listen.
- Keep a firearm within easy reach.
- Take all the meat out in one trip if possible. If not, return to the site as quickly as possible.
- Separate the meat pile from the gut pile if you have to leave the site.
- Leave your odour on or near the meat pile. Urinate around it or leave your shirt or jacket.
- Mark the kill site with lots of surveyor's tape tied so it flaps in the breeze. Remove the tape when you leave the site.

Returning to the kill site

- Carry at least one rifle in your group when returning to the site.
- Approach the site from higher ground, if possible, to give yourself a long-distance view.
- Make noise as you approach the site.
- Approach from upwind if possible.
- If a bear is present, noise and gunshots may scare it away. Remember, you cannot shoot a bear to protect your meat **(see Non-Hunting Kills, page 27-28)**.

If you encounter a bear

- Group together if there are other people present.
- Speak calmly but firmly to the bear.
- If the bear is stationary, back away slowly, but DON'T RUN. Leave the area.
- If the bear stays focused on you and keeps coming as you back away, try standing your ground, raising your arms and calling out in a calm voice.
- Shoot the bear only as a last resort and report it to a Conservation Officer as soon as possible.

For more information contact Environment Yukon.

Pick up a copy of ***How you can stay safe in bear country*** from an Environment Yukon office or Visitor Information Centre or download it from www.env.gov.yk.ca/bears. You can also purchase the video ***Staying Safe in Bear Country*** from Mac's Fireweed Books in Whitehorse, Maximillian's in Dawson, or online at www.distributionaccess.com.

Environment Yukon Offices

Whitehorse District
10 Burns Road
Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6
Phone: (867) 667-5221
Toll free number: 1-800-661-0408
Fax: (867) 393-6206

Carmacks District
Box 132
Carmacks, Yukon Y0B 1C0
Phone: (867) 863-2411

Dawson City District
Box 600
Dawson City, Yukon Y0B 1G0
Phone: (867) 993-5492

Old Crow District
Phone: (867) 993-5492

Faro District
Box 98
Faro, Yukon Y0B 1N0
Phone: (867) 994-2862

Haines Junction District
Box 5429
Haines Junction, Yukon Y0B 1L0
Phone: (867) 634-2247

Mayo District
Box 40
Mayo, Yukon Y0B 1M0
Phone: (867) 996-2202

Ross River District
Box 107
Ross River, Yukon Y0B 1S0
Phone: (867) 969-2202

Teslin District
Box 97
Teslin, Yukon Y0A 1B0
Phone: (867) 390-2685

Watson Lake District
Box 194
Watson Lake, Yukon Y0A 1C0
Phone: (867) 536-3210

HEED: Learn Your Hunting Skills the Right Way

Sign up for the free Hunter Education and Ethics Development (HEED) workshop. The 20-hour workshop is held throughout the year in most Yukon communities, depending on enrollment. Topics include wildlife identification, hunting regulations, wildlife management, wilderness survival, outdoor ethics and the Canadian Firearms Safety Course.

Separate workshops are also offered for moose, sheep, bear and bison hunters. These workshops provide hunting tips as well as information about identification, meat care, ethics and regulations.

Anyone born after April 1, 1987 must successfully complete this course before being issued a hunting licence.

To register for a workshop, or for more information, e-mail the Hunter Education Coordinator at mark.callan@gov.yk.ca or call (867) 667-5617 in Whitehorse. Residents outside Whitehorse can call 1-800-661-0408 toll free.

The VITAL FOUR ACTS of firearm safety

1. **A**ssume every firearm is loaded.
2. **C**ontrol the muzzle direction at all times.
3. **T**rigger finger off and outside the trigger guard.
4. **S**ee that the firearm is unloaded. Prove it safe.

Protect Yukon Wildlife

Turn In Poachers and Polluters

Call toll free

- **24-hour**
- **anonymous**
- **rewards available**

How you can help?

If you see someone violating the fishing, hunting or environmental laws, do not confront them and risk an unpleasant reaction. That's our job. You can help by watching carefully and recording the facts including:

date and time
location
number of people involved
description of the people
description of the vehicle and licence plate number
details of the violation or activity

Please record this information in the space provided on the back of your hunting licence. As soon as you can, call the TIPP line at 1-800-661-0525 and report the details of the offence. You'll be helping the wildlife conservation effort and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

The Yukon's only hunting store

SPORTSLODGE

We've been the Yukon's Outdoor Store since 1944

- Yukon's largest selection of guns and ammunition
- New selections of hunting clothing and footwear
- Binoculars and spotting scopes
- GPS and other outdoor electronics
- Hunting and fishing licences sold here

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Find us **beside** Sportslife in the Hougen Centre, Whitehorse, Yukon
phone: (867) 668-2103 fax: (867) 667-2980
email: sales@sportslodge.ca